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Harvard University.
Canadian Club
The Canadian Club of
Harvard University

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THE CANADIAN CLUB

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

With the compliments
of the Editor

THE CANADIAN CLUB HOUSE

THE CANADIAN CLUB

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EDITED BY

BENJAMIN RAND, PH.D.
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE HARVARD CANADIAN CLUB

CAMBRIDGE
MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
1909

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THE CANADIAN CLUB OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE Canadian Club of Harvard University is an organization composed mainly of members of the University who have been born in the Dominion of Canada. Its membership is, however, open to all persons who are or have been British subjects and who are or have been members of any department of Harvard University. The objects of the Club are the promotion of social intercourse among its members and the furtherance of the interests of Harvard in the different parts of the British Empire and more especially in Canada. In pursuance of the former aim it has secured a commodious club-house at 12 Oxford street, in close proximity to the chief University buildings. With the beginning of the next academic year it is expected that the club-house will be open at all times to members. Regular meetings of a social nature are held monthly, and to these all Canadians and other British subjects in the University are cordially invited, whether members of the Canadian Club or not. The annual club dues are very low. Addresses are frequently given at its meetings by Canadians prominent in public life, the list of those who have favored the Club in this way during recent years including Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. J. W. Longley, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, Principal Peterson, and many others.

The Club aims to further the interests of Harvard University in Canada, by placing at the disposal of Canadian students such information regarding the advantages and

facilities of the University as may serve to guide them in their choice of an institution, particularly for post-graduate or professional study. Canadians and other British subjects coming to Harvard will be cordially welcomed by the Canadian Club, and it is desirable that, prior to their arrival, they should notify the Secretary of the Club, so that they may be afforded such information, advice, or assistance, as they may desire.

Former members of the Canadian Club and all Harvard graduates residing in Canada or in the other parts of the Empire are earnestly desired to forward to the Secretary of the Club the names of any persons in their neighborhood who may be contemplating attendance at any foreign college or university, in order that copies of this pamphlet may be sent to them, and the claims of Harvard brought properly to their attention.

The Secretary and other officers of the Club may be found at the Club House, 12 Oxford street, Cambridge (about a minute's walk from Memorial Hall), during the opening days of the college year, and will be glad to be of service to newcomers.

Harvard University comprises many departments, undergraduate, graduate, and professional, and it would be impossible in any limited space to give an adequate description of its resources, its facilities, the work which it undertakes, and the broad range of instruction which it places at the disposal of students. But in the latter part of this pamphlet will be found a descriptive survey of the institution as a whole, and this will, it is hoped, afford some general idea of the superior equipment with which the largest university in America is provided. Those who desire more detailed or more specific information should write directly to the Secretary of the Faculty, University Hall, Cambridge.

On the roll of Harvard graduates will be found many men who have gained great distinction in the political and

professional circles of Canada. Among the United Empire Loyalists were more than two hundred sons of Harvard College, and many of these left the Eastern States during the Revolution to become pioneers in the Canadian provinces. They sent their children and grandchildren back to their Alma Mater and so the connection of many of these Loyalist families with the University has been maintained for well over a full century. In the past century the University has drawn many hundreds of students from all parts of the Dominion, but more particularly from the Maritime Provinces, and it may be doubted whether any Canadian university can boast of a more distinguished body of Canadian alumni. Among living Harvard alumni in Canada mention may be made of Sir Frederick W. Borden, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., Hon. A. S. White, formerly Attorney-General of New Brunswick, Judge Henry, and Mr. W. B. Ritchie, K.C., of Halifax, Mr. W. J. Tupper of Winnipeg, and many others. Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Mr. Justice Alwyn, Senator W. B. Almon, Mr. T. B. Flint, M.P., and various others who attained prominence in the public affairs of Canada during the nineteenth century were alumni of the University. Among Harvard graduates who are now holding important academic posts in Canada are Professors C. W. Colby, A. J. Eaton, G. H. Locke, and Murray McNeill of McGill; Drs. C. E. Fryer and J. C. Hemmeon of the same institution; Professor Hume of the University of Toronto; Professor McLay of MacMaster University; Professor Blewett of Victoria College; Chancellor Jones and Professor Raymond of the University of New Brunswick; Professors Tufts, Haley, and Archibald of Acadia; Professor Tweedie of Mount Allison College; and many others in smaller institutions.

A considerable number of Canadians coming to Harvard have also remained in the United States or have gone to

other lands to fill places procured for them through Harvard influence. Among those who hold important educational positions in various parts of the Republic and in foreign lands may be mentioned Professors S. M. Macvane, W. H. Schofield, W. A. Neilson, E. C. Jeffrey, W. B. Munro, W. S. Ferguson, Drs. Benjamin Rand and K. G. T. Webster of Harvard University; Professor Campbell of Chicago University; Professor McDougall of New York University; Professor Nicholson of Wesleyan University (Conn.); Professor Ganong of Smith College; Dr. R. C. Archibald of Brown University; Professor Trenholme of the University of Missouri; Dr. M. de W. Hemmeon of Western Reserve University; Professor W. W. McLaren of Tokyo, Japan; and Dr. J. M. Bell of Wellington, New Zealand. The names of Harvard-Canadians who have been highly successful in professional and mercantile circles would be too numerous to give here.

Following are lists of the officers of the Harvard Canadian Club since its organization in 1890, and of the Canadians and other British subjects who have studied at Harvard at any time since 1805. This latter is a lengthy list, containing many honored names, and an earnest endeavor has been made to have it as complete and as accurate as possible. Doubtless, however, there are omissions, and the editor of the list, Dr. Benjamin Rand, Emerson Hall, Cambridge, would be glad to have his attention called to these so that corrections may be made in later editions.

The address given is in each case that of the student at the time of his admission to Harvard; the dates indicate the year of graduation, or the last year of attendance, as the case may be. The departments of study are also given but where a student studied in more than one department of the University, mention is made only of the last department in which he was enrolled.

HARVARD CANADIAN CLUB

Founded 1890

OFFICERS

Spring, 1890

Frank Walter Nicolson . . . . . *President*
Charles William Colby . . . . . *Vice-President*
Alexander William McRae . . . . . *Secretary-Treasurer*

1890–91

Walter Alexander Taylor . . . . . *President*
Arthur Brown Willmott . . . . . *Vice-President*
Benjamin Rand . . . . . *Secretary-Treasurer*

1891–92

Charles Haddon McIntyre . . . . . *President*
Sidney Calvert . . . . . *Vice-President*
Edward Fulton . . . . . *Secretary*
Charles St. Clair Skinner . . . . . *Treasurer*

1892–93

Arthur James Benjamin Mellish . . . . . *President*
John Edmond Barss . . . . . *Vice-President*
Frederick Joseph Macleod . . . . . *Secretary*
Charles Smith Hickman . . . . . *Treasurer*

1893–94

Frederick Joseph Macleod . . . . . *President*
Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster . . . *Vice-President*
Robert MacDougall . . . . . *Secretary*
Reginald Aldworth Daly . . . . . *Treasurer*

1894–95

Robert MacDougall . . . . . *President*
George Wilbert McKeen . . . . . *Vice-President*
George Wilbert Cox . . . . . *Secretary*
B. W. St. Denis Thompson . . . . . *Treasurer*

1895–96

John Edgar Eaton . . . . . *President*
James Arthur Mahon . . . . . *Vice-President*
Donald Frank Campbell . . . . . *Secretary*
Edwin Toil McKnight . . . . . *Treasurer*

1896–97

Wm. Hector S. Kollmyer . . . . . *President*
Ernest Brehaut . . . . . *Vice-President*
Charles Edward Seaman . . . . . *Secretary*
Frederic George Chisholm . . . . . *Treasurer*

1897–98

Charles Edward Seaman . . . . . *President*
Stanley W. Crowell Downey . . . . . *Vice-President*
Norman Maclaren Trenholme . . . . . *Secretary*
James Carlyle Fyshe . . . . . *Treasurer*

1898–99

Donald Frank Campbell . . . . . *President*
William Albert Hickman . . . . . *Vice-President*
Wilfred George G. Cole . . . . . *Secretary*
William Kilborne Stewart . . . . . *Treasurer*
Frederick Joseph Macleod . . . .
Stanley W. Crowell Downey . . . } *Executive Committee*
Edwin Henry Colpitts . . . . . .

1899–1900

Wilfred George G. Cole . . . . . *President*
Leo LeGay Burley . . . . . *Vice-President*
Wallace Patten Cohoe . . . . . *Secretary*
Jack Hall A. Lee Fairweather . . . . . *Treasurer*
William Bennett Munro . . . . .
Frederic George Chisholm . . . . } *Executive Committee*
John Augustus Watts . . . . . .

1900–01

George Miles Blakney . . . . . *President*
Fred Burpee Hicks . . . . . *Vice-President*
Frederic George Chisholm . . . . . *Secretary*
Jack Hall A. Lee Fairweather . . . . . *Treasurer*
George Harold Grant . . . . . } *Executive Committee*
John Allan MacCormick . . . . . }
Donald McFayden . . . . . }

1901–02

Allan Getchell McAvity . . . . . *President*
John Allan MacCormick . . . . . *Vice-President*
William Henry Harrison . . . . . *Secretary*
George Harold Grant . . . . . } *Executive Committee*
William Hall Clawson . . . . . }
William Alexander Robb Kerr . }

1902–03

Andrew Knox Dysart . . . . . *President*
William Herbert McClean . . . . . *Vice-President*
Henry Niebuhr Stetson . . . . . *Secretary*
William Henry Harrison . . . . . *Treasurer*

1903–04

Andrew Knox Dysart . . . . . *President*
Robert Bell Michell . . . . . *Vice-President*
Herbert S. Wyndham–Gittens . . . . . *Secretary*
Thomas M. M. Tweedie . . . . . *Treasurer*

1904–05

Montague Chamberlain . . . . . *Honorary President*
Thomas M. M. Tweedie . . . . . *President*
Alexander M. Thompson . . . . . *Vice-President*
Henry S. Wyndham–Gittens . . . . . *Secretary*
Clement Leslie Vaughan . . . . . *Treasurer*
William Bennett Munro . . . . . } *Executive Committee*
Joseph Clarence Hemmeon . . . . }
Roy Elliott Bates . . . . . }

1905–06

Montague Chamberlain	*Honorary President*
William Bennett Munro	*President*
Laurie Davidson Cox	*Vice-President*
Robert Dawson MacLaurin	*Secretary*
Beaton Hall Squires	*Treasurer*
Thomas M. M. Tweedie	*Executive Committee*
Percie Chater Charlton	*Executive Committee*
Vilhjálmur Stefánsson	*Executive Committee*

1906–07

Benjamin Rand	*Honorary President*
Walter Wallace McLaren	*President*
Beaton Hall Squires	*Vice-President*
Erse Robinson Golding	*Secretary*
Richard John Owen	*Treasurer*
Fred Carleton Mabee	*Executive Committee*
William Hall Clawson	*Executive Committee*
Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff	*Executive Committee*

1907–08

Benjamin Rand	*Honorary President*
Varley Bent Fullerton	*President*
Fred Carleton Mabee	*Vice-President*
Paul Henry Vogel	*Secretary*
Gabriel Isaac Lewis	*Treasurer*
Wm. Alexander Kirkwood	*Executive Committee*
John Camil Landry	*Executive Committee*
Harold Garnet Black	*Executive Committee*

1908–09

Benjamin Rand	*Honorary President*
Harold Eugene Bigelow	*President*
William Alexander Kirkwood	*Vice-President*
John Camil Landry	*Secretary*
Laurie Lorne Burgess	*Treasurer*
Cyrus John Macmillan	*Executive Committee*
Beaton Hall Squires	*Executive Committee*
Paul Henry Vogel	*Executive Committee*

LIST OF CANADIANS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1805–1909

NOVA SCOTIA

1806	Uniacke, Richard J.	Halifax	College
1811	White, Nathaniel W.	Shelburne	Divinity
1821	Upham, Charles W.	Annapolis	Medical
1824	Borden, Adolphus K.	Horton	"
	Desbrisay, Thomas	Halifax	"
1825	Bolman, Edward	Lunenburg	"
	Jeffers, John, Jr.	Aylesford	"
	Rice, Sydney S.	Annapolis	"
1829	Kennedy, William	"	"
1835	Sharp, Thomas Coates	Amherst	"
	Tremain, Edward Thomas	Halifax	"
1836	Henderson, William		"
1837	Harley, Benjamin V.	Lunenburg	"
1841	Borden, Jonathan	Horton	"
1843	Inglis, Charles	Halifax	"
1844	Johnston, Lewis	Horton	"
	Schrage, John	Lunenburg	"
	Yelpez, Standish L.	Rockinburg	"
	Yoskeen, Henry Washburn	Bridgetown	"
1846	Simson, Edward M.	Halifax	"
1847	Brown, Charles Edward	Yarmouth	College
	Thomson, James	Halifax	Medical
	West, Samuel Cunard	"	Law
1848	Brown, Samuel Dennison	Horton	"
	Cox, Alexander D.	Truro	Medical
	Francis, Daniel	Londonderry	"
	Pryor, John Edward	Horton	"
1849	Pickman, Benjamin	Annapolis	"
	Ryan, Thomas Patrick	Halifax	Law
1850	Almon, Andrew Belcher	"	Law
	Kirby, Edward	"	Medical

1850	Shaw, James Thorne	Annapolis	Medical
1851	Archibald, William	Horton	"
	Hill, Edward	Cornwallis	"
	Pineo, Peter, Jr.	"	"
1852	Clark, William Gibson	Kentville	"
	Randall, Wm. Allen Chipman	Annapolis	"
1854	Tupper, Nathan	Amherst	"
1855	Crawley, Henry Thomas	Halifax	Law
	Henderson, William	Pictou	Medical
	Hill, David William	Barrington	"
	Neilson, William	Halifax	"
1856	Campbell, Benjamin	Gay's River	"
	Hattie, Alexander George	Guysboro	"
	McKeen, Samuel G. Archibald	Halifax	"
	Page, Alexander Crawford	Truro	"
1857	Kaulbach, Henry A. Newman	Halifax	"
	Young, J. Brooking	"	Scientific
1858	Henderson, John Radcliffe	"	Medical
	Jones, Josiah Edgar	"	"
	Primrose, Samuel Chipman	Annapolis	"
1859	Foss, Stephen	Halifax	"
	Jamison, Jonathan Hugh	"	"
1860	Elliot, Charles Schomberg	St. Marys	"
	Hurd, James Christie	Chester	"
	Macinnis, Lauchlin	——	"
	McLean, Duncan	Pictou	"
	Morse, Leander Rupert	Bridgetown	"
	Paine, Jansen Tasmen	Halifax	"
	Seaman, Ammi Lombard	River Herbert	"
1861	Almon, William Bruce	Halifax	"
	Bent, William Henry	Digby	"
	Brown, Charles B.	Sydney, C. B.	Scientific
	Brown, Richard H.	"	"
	Flowers, William Caldwell	Halifax	Medical
	Jacobs, Stannage James	Lunenburg	"
	Jamison, Robert	Halifax	"
	Logan, Samuel Moore	Shubenacadie	"
1863	Addy, Henry George	Halifax	"
	Balcomb, Melbourne Egbert	Paradise	"
	Barnaby, John Morton	Cornwallis	"
	Bingay, John Moody	Tusket	"
	Campbell, Wm. Henry	Colchester	"

1863	Carey, Robert Hillary	Halifax	Medical
	Crow, Homer	Onslow	"
	Falconer, Alexander Frank	Pictou	"
	McDonald, William Henry	Antigonish	"
	McGillvray, Alexander Daniel	Springville	"
	McNutt, William Fletcher	Truro	"
	Munro, Charles Henry	Pictou	"
	Murray, Lewis Smith	Mabou, C.B.	"
	Ross, James Duncan	Truro	"
	Sheffield, Mason	Cornwallis	"
1864	Cameron, John Thomas	Pictou	"
	Campbell, James McGregor	Sherbrooke	"
	Croke, William Joseph	Halifax	Law
	Frame, Joseph	Colchester	Medical
	Garvie, John Brown	Halifax	"
	Gunn, Neil K.	Inverness, C.B.	"
	McFatridge, Robert	Halifax	"
	McGregor, Murdoch	Cape Breton	"
	McKenzie, Alexander	Sydney, C. B.	"
	McLellan, John Chisholm	Economy	"
	Mitchell, Albert Leshman	Chester	"
	Monro, Georges Albert	Bridgetown	"
	Morse, Charles Hamilton	"	"
	Morse, John Allen W.	Berwick	"
	Stuart, Alexander	Pictou	"
1865	Anderson, Alexander	"	"
	Anderson, Walter Duncan	"	"
	Buckley, William Barry	Halifax	"
	Burgess, Frederic Newton	Kempt	"
	Dickey, Somerville	Cornwallis	"
	Falconer, Alexander	Pictou	"
	Fulton, David	Truro	"
	Hamilton, Charles Wm., Jr.	Cornwallis	"
	Leddy, David	Halifax	"
	McDonald, James	Newport	"
	McIntosh, John	Pictou	"
	McLaren, Andrew	Halifax	"
	Ritchie, Thomas	"	Law
	Sanford, Arnold	Newport	"
	Stuart, Alexander	Halifax	"
	Taylor, Charles	"	"
1866	Calder, James Squair	Pictou	Medical

1866	Carey, Robert Hillary	Halifax	Medical
	Cunningham, Richard Rand	Digby	"
	DeWolfe, Albert	Wolfville	"
	Evans, Branch Eldridge	Pictou	"
	Fixott, Henry James	Arichat, C.B.	"
	Fullerton, Thomas Renton	Pictou	"
	Fulton, John Beverage	Londonderry	"
	Jamison, George Alexander	Tangier	"
	McKeagney, Robert Wm.	Sydney, C.B.	"
	McLellan, George Peter	Antigonish	"
	McNeill, James	Musgrave	"
	Oakes, Milledge	Bridgewater	"
	Peppard, John Leander	Debert River	"
	Power, Lawrence Geoffrey	Halifax	"
	Purney, John Alexander	Shelburne	"
1867	Garvie, Frank Forbes	Halifax	"
	Horne, William	Pictou	"
	Jacobs, Thomas Shreve	Sydney, C.B.	"
	Leaver, Thomas Charles	Truro	"
	Lewis, John Albert	"	"
	Moore, Joseph James	Kentville	Law
	Norrie, William	Pictou	Medical
	Sanders, Daniel Oliver	Annapolis	"
	Sutherland, Neil	Pictou	"
	Venables, James	Halifax	"
1868	Andrews, Charles Tomme	——	"
	Brine, John Frederic	Arichat	"
	Browne, John D. Hawthorn	Halifax	"
	Chisholm, Donald	——	"
	Cogswell, Edmund John	Cornwallis	Law
	Coleman, James Anderson	——	Medical
	Cornish, Ellis Holmes	Halifax	"
	Donham, Benjamin Eugene	Saulniersville	"
	Elliot, Herbert	"	"
	Fellows, Joseph Howe	Annapolis	"
	Frith, John Harvey	Halifax	Law
	Lane, Edward Stanley	Lunenburg	Medical
	McDougall, John Cameron	Inverness, C.B.	"
	McRobert, Edward True	Londonderry	"
	Morris, Charles Henry	Halifax	"
	Munro, Kennedy	Pictou	"
	Robertson, Alexander	Annapolis	"

1868	Shreve, Charles James	Chester	Medical
	Welton, Robert Bradley	——	"
1869	Barnaby, Clarence David	Cornwallis	"
	Bell, George	Meteghan	"
	Bent, William Henry	Digby	"
	Blanchard, Aubrey	Kentville	Law
	Borden, Frederick Wm.	Cornwallis	Medical
	Campbell, Duncan	Inverness, C.B.	"
	Chipman, Henry	Cornwallis	"
	Chipman, John Pryor	Kentville	Law
	Collie, James Ross	Pictou	Medical
	Ellis, Henry Allen	Economy	"
	Harris, James William	Lower Horton	"
	Hodgson, Abner	Cumberland	"
	Kent, John Bryden	Truro	"
	McDonald, John Farquhar	Halifax	"
	McKinnon, John Cameron	Pictou	"
	McLennan, Angus	Cape Breton	"
	Margeson, Charles Inglis	Wilmot	"
	Morton, Daniel Henry	Truro	"
	Muir, Charles Sutherland	Shelburne	Law
	Patterson, Edward Mortimer	Pictou	Medical
	Quigley, Wentworth Henry	Hillsburgh	"
	Saunders, Daniel Oliver	Conquerall Banks	"
	Smith, John Peter	Pictou	"
1870	Caldwell, William	Halifax	"
	Clarke, Augustus Tupper	Canning	"
	Dakin, Robert Augustus	Halifax	"
	Davison, Archibald Tupper	Portapique	"
	Flint, Thomas Barnard	Yarmouth	Law
	Fraser, James William	Pictou	Medical
	Landry, Alexander Pierre	Clare	"
	McDonald, Patrick Alexander	Harbour Bushie	"
	McIntosh, Daniel	Pictou	"
	McKenzie, Thomas	——	"
	McLeod, Arthur James	Liverpool	Law
	McLeod, Robert Randall	Brookfield	Divinity
	Milson, Thomas	Halifax	Medical
	Morse, Guilford Read	——	"
	Murray, Sutherland Corbett	Colchester	"
	Robertson, Alexander	——	"
	Sallenger, John Andrew	Antigonish	"

1870	Smith, George Hill	Truro	Medical
	Smith, Herbert	"	"
	Wade, John Roger	Digby	"
1871	Barnaby, Gideon	Cornwallis	"
	Gillies, Alexander	Cape Breton	"
	Pickels, George Allen	Lunenburg	"
	Sutherland, Murdo	Westville	"
	Webster, Barclay	Kentville	Law
	Weir, James	Maitland	Medical
1872	Brechin, William Pitt	Cornwallis	"
	McMillan, Peter Henry	Pictou	"
	Moore, Samuel	——	"
1873	Desbrisay, Thomas DeLabour	Dartmouth	"
	DeWitt, George Erastus	Bridgetown	"
	Eaton, Francis Eugene	Granville	"
	Elder, William	Hantsport	Graduate
	Geldert, John Morris	Halifax	Law
	Henry, Hugh McDonald	"	"
	Hilz, Charles William	Dartmouth	Medical
	McLean, Edward Perley	Amherst	Dental
	Middlemas, Frank	Berwick	Medical
	Sommerville, Alexander McLeod	Pictou	"
	Weston, Byron Arthur	Dartmouth	"
	Wolfe, Charles Herman	Liverpool	Dental
	Woodworth, Wm. Sommerville	Cornwallis	Medical
1874	Fraser, John Chisholm	Antigonish	"
	Hume, Myers	Halifax	"
	Johnson, James William	"	Law
	McDonald, Michael Allen	Cape Breton	Medical
	Somers, John Edward	Antigonish	"
	Tufts, John Freeman	Annapolis	Graduate
1875	Chipman, William Reginald	Halifax	Medical
	Deinstadt, William McKay	Shelburne	"
	DeWolfe, James Lovett	Windsor	"
	Eaton, Frank Herbert	Kentville	College
	Mills, John Burpee	Annapolis	Law
	Ruggles, Edwin	"	"
	Stronach, Abraham Booth	Wilmot	Medical
1876	Barss, William Lawson	Wolfville	Law
	Black, Samuel McCully	Amherst	College
	Eaton, Adoniram Judson	Granville	"
	McLellan, Samuel David	Londonderry	Law

1876	Miller, Charles John	Pictou	Medical
	Murray, Joseph Howe	"	"
	Sinclair, Archibald John	Halifax	Law
	Tupper, Charles Hibbert	"	"
1877	Chesley, Egbert Morse	Bridgetown	College
	Curry, William	Windsor	Law
	Oxley, James McDonald	Halifax	"
	Ritchie, James Johnston	Annapolis	"
1878	Archibald, Blowers	North Sydney	"
	Spinney, Edmund Crawley	Wilmot	College
	Spinney, William Anthony	"	"
1879	Hill, Philip Carteret	Halifax	Law
	Ritchie, George	"	"
	Shannon, James Noble	"	"
1880	Cogswell, Alfred Robie	Dartmouth	Dental
	Eaton, Arthur Wentworth H.	Kentville	College
	McCurdy, Arthur Williams	Baddeck	Law
1881	McDonald, Loren Benjamin	Newport	Divinity
	Robinson, William Henry	Kingston	College
1882	Fraser, Alonzo Hamilton	Onslow	Divinity
	McKenna, Thomas Louis	Sydney, C.B.	Law
	Rand, Frederic Clarence	Canning	"
	Ritchie, Wm. Bruce Almon	Halifax	"
1883	Blair, Israel Alison	Colchester	Medical
	McDonald, Wallace Mortimer	Halifax	Law
	Sawyer, Everett Wyman	Wolfville	College
1884	Henry, William Alexander	Halifax	Law
	Parker, William Frederic	"	"
	Tupper, William Johnston	"	"
	Welton, Horatio Hackett	Wolfville	College
1885	Lovitt, Israel Melbourne	Yarmouth	Medical
	Rand, Benjamin	Canning	Graduate
	Silver, Alfred Ernest	Halifax	Law
1887	Hall, Charles Frederic	Lawrencetown	College
	McCallum, Oscar Fitzallan	Maitland	Medical
1888	Kirby, Harold	Tusket	Dental
1889	Banks, Herbert Huntington	Barrington	Medical
	Denton, Adoniram Judson	Halifax	Graduate
	Foster, Clarendon Atwood	Bridgetown	Medical
1890	Fraser, Alexander	W. River Station	College
	Jaggar, Thomas Augustus, Jr.	Smith's Cove	"
	Nicolson, Frank Walter	Spring Hill	Graduate

1890	Street, Lionel Alex. Burnet	Lockeport	College
1891	Bigelow, Edwin Victor	Kingsport	Divinity
	Burkitt, Robert James	Halifax	College
	Colley, William Henry	"	Dental
	Seabury, Maria G.	"	Summer
1892	Crowell, Winifred G.	Wolfville	"
	Davis, Thompson T.	Oxford	Graduate
	Fraser, Fenwick Williams	Antigonish	Divinity
	Fulton, Edward	Lower Stewiacke	Graduate
	Harris, William Fenwick	Wolfville	"
	Macdonald, William Huntley	Antigonish	Medical
	McLeod, Crofton Uniacke	Brookfield	Law
1893	Barss, Andrew de Wolfe	Wolfville	Medical
	Barss, John Edmund	"	Graduate
	Chapman, Lorenzo	Amherst	Medical
	Johnson, George Fulton	Upper Stewiacke	College
	Johnstone, Lewis Martin	Halifax	Law
	Mathers, Frederick Francis	"	"
	Townshend, George Ernest	"	"
	Whidden, Howard P.	Antigonish	Summer
1894	Fales, Alonzo Cartland	Middleton	Medical
	Kaulbach, Rupert J. C. S.	Lunenburg	Law
	Kenny, Joseph Burke	Halifax	Medical
	Lathern, Laura A.	"	Summer
	McCuish, John Berridge	Loch Lomond	Divinity
1895	Chipman, George Ernest	Tupperville	Graduate
	Cox, George Wilbert	Londonderry	"
	Jakeman, William Walter	Halifax	Veterinary
	Murray, Archibald	"	College
	Orr, Samuel Sanford	Port Morien	Medical
	Simpson, Francis Stuart	Halifax	College
	Yorston, Frederic	Pictou	"
1896	Eaton, John Edgar	Truro	Law
	Grant, Milton Daniel	Hopewell	Graduate
	Kennedy, Alexander E.	Pictou	Medical
	Logan, John Daniel	"	Graduate
	McDonald, Colin William	Pictou	Medical
	McDonald, Louis Francis	Halifax	"
	McDonald, Robert	Liverpool	Divinity
	McIsaac, John Alexander	Cape Breton	Medical
	McKeen, George Wilbert	Baddeck	"
	Starratt, Wilfred Harlow	Lawrencetown	Dental

1897	Margeson, Wylie Churchill	Hantsport	College
	Shields, Albert Beckwith	Margaree	Divinity
1898	Archibald, Raymond Clare	Halifax	Graduate
	Brownrigg, Albert Edward	Pictou	Medical
	Campbell, Donald Frank	East River	Graduate
	Campbell, John Douglas	Weymouth	College
	Chapman, Lorenzo	Amherst	Medical
	Dunlop, Allen Edgar	Kentville	Law
	Feindel, Joseph Creighton	New Germany	Medical
	Haycock, Ernest	Westport	Graduate
	Jeffers, Edward	Parrsboro	Medical
	McLean, James Clifford	Kentville	"
	Morse, Franklyn Stanley	Digby	Graduate
	Parker, William Morse	River Hebert	Dental
	Seaman, Charles Edward	Wolfville	Graduate
	Smith, Edmund Botterrell	Truro	"
	Tufts, Harold F.	Wolfville	Summer
1899	George, James Augustus	Halifax	College
	Hickman, William Albert	Pictou	Scientific
	MacDonald, Ronald	Antigonish	Summer
	Macdonald, William Clifford	Pictou	Medical
	Mahon, Harry Edmund	Halifax	Law
	Morton, Howard Ansel	New Germany	Graduate
	Phelan, Thomas M.	Antigonish	Summer
	Tremain, Hadley Brown	Port Hood	Law
1900	Dodge, Avard Longley	Middleton	College
	McKenna, John Andrew	Antigonish	Scientific
	Morse, William Inglis	Paradise	Graduate
	Murray, Archibald	Yarmouth	Summer
	Murray, John Tucker	Truro	Graduate
	Parker, Lewis Clifford	Lunenburg	Scientific
1901	Braithwaite, Edward Ernest	Yarmouth	Divinity
	Crosby, Frank Rogers	Hebron	College
	Daniels, Bradford Kempton	Paradise	Graduate
	Dickie, Gordon	Milford	Divinity
	Morse, Ernest Roswell	Paradise	Graduate
	Robinson, Ernest	Lakeville	Scientific
1902	Andrews, Frank	Middleton	Graduate
	Archibald, Ebenezer Henry	Harmony	"
	Bigney, Arthur Osborne	Hantsport	College
	Brady, James Francis	Canning	Medical
	Davis, Roy	Clifton	Graduate

1902	Heustis, Charles Herbert	Sydney, C. B.	Theol. Summer
	Jones, John Cecil	Wolfville	Graduate
	Knowles, Robert K. Black	Liverpool	Medical
	MacCormick, John Allan	Lake Ainslie	"
	McGill, George Burpee	Middleton	College
	McKinnon, Hector McLean	Lake Ainslie	Divinity
	MacVicar, William Mortimer	Annapolis	Graduate
	Webster, Kenneth G. T.	Yarmouth	"
1903	Banks, Herbert Huntington	Barrington	Medical
	Gordon, Jean	River John	Summer
	Lawson, David	Grafton	Graduate
	McKay, Thomas Calvin	Dartmouth	"
	MacKenzie, Kenneth Ferns	Truro	College
	Mille, Alban Bertram de	Halifax	Graduate
	Morse, Vernon Chipman	Paradise	Medical
	Starratt, Stanley Arthur	Bridgewater	Scientific
1904	Catheron, Robert Scott	Grafton	Dental
	Chute, Flora L.	Berwick	Summer
	Cox, Laurie Davidson	Londonderry	Scientific
	Gould, William Mathew	Lower Stewiacke	"
	Maccarthy, Joseph Baker	Halifax	Summer
	Smyth, Patrick Somers	Port Hood	Medical
	Soley, Lawson A.	Spring Hill	Summer
	Stairs, Gilbert Sutherland	Halifax	Law
	Wood, Berton Justus	Lakeville	Graduate
1905	Bates, Roy Elliott	Amherst	College
	Boal, Annie A.	Truro	Summer
	Davidson, Percy Erwin	Kentville	Graduate
	Davis, David Gray	Clifton	Summer
	George, James Augustus	Halifax	Law
	Gould, William Matthew	Lower Stewiacke	Scientific
	Merrill, Albert Alex.	Halifax	Dental
	Roscoe, Barry Wentworth	Kentville	Law
1906	Clark, James Morrison	Sydney Mines	Summer
	Gilpin, Thomas Barnard	Digby	Law
	Hemmeon, Joseph Clarence	Wolfville	Graduate
	Marshall, Guilford R.	Halifax	Summer
	Murray, John Tucker	Truro	Graduate
	Tweedie, Thomas Mitchell March	Nappan	Graduate Law
	Vaughan, Clement Leslie	Sheffield Mills	Graduate
	Viets, Gerald Digby	Digby	College
1907	Clark, James Morrison	Sydney Mines	Summer

1907	Connolly, Cornelius J.	Lourdes	Summer
	Denton, Churchill De Blois	Rossway	Graduate
	Doull, Arthur Ernest	Halifax	Medical
	Goodspeed, Josephin L.	Wolfville	Summer
	MacGillivray, Andrew	Harbor Road	"
	McLeod, John Thomas	New Glasgow	"
	Stapleton, William Clarke	Oxford	"
	Strong, Ralph Kempton	Kentville	Graduate
1908	Black, Harold Garnet	Pugwash	"
	Chittick, Victor Lovett Oakes	Hantsport	"
	Cleland, Jane Evangeline	Pembroke	Summer
	Crichton, Arthur Boxer	Dartmouth	Graduate
	Freeman, Charles Harlow	Milton	Medical
	Hemmeon, Morley deWolfe	Wolfville	Graduate
	Kaulbach, Lenore	Mahone Bay	Summer
	MacDonald, John Hugh	Antigonish	"
	Morse, George Randolph	Chester	Medical
	Taylor, Dick Allison	Londonderry	"
1909	Balcolm, Alfred Burpee	Nictaux Falls	Graduate
	Bell, Winthrop Pickard	Halifax	"
	Bigelow, Harold Eugene	Spencer's Island	"
	Burgess, Laurie Lorne	Kinsmans Corner	"
	Christie, Loring Cheney	Amherst	Law
	Churchill, Clarence Fielding	Yarmouth	Dental
	Elliott, Malcolm Robertson	Clarence	Medical
	Fraser, Everett	Halifax	Law
	Fraser, James Henry	Alma	College
	Fullerton, Varley Bent	Parrsboro	Law
	Mackenzie, William Roy	River John	Graduate
	Nowlan, Fred Stanley	Havelock	"
	Smyth, Duncan Campbell	Port Hood	Medical
	Tait, William Dunlop	Hopewell	Graduate

NEW BRUNSWICK

1804	Chipman, Ward	St. John	College
1808	Bliss, John	"	"
1824	Upham, Charles Wentworth	"	"
1835	Rice, Charles Darwin	Woodstock	Medical
1848	Gilbert, George Godfrey	St. John	Law
	Morrison, John B. G.	"	Medical
1849	Gilbert, Samuel Henry	"	Law

1849	Weldon, Charles Wesley	St. John	Law
1852	Chandler, George W.	Dorchester	Medical
1853	Street, Jerome Charles	——	"
	Thompson, T. Baillie	St. Stephen	Scientific
1854	Cavin, Hugh	St. Andrews	Medical
	Stockton, Rufus Albert	Hampton	"
1855	Smith, Stephen	St. John	"
1856	Skinner, John	Wickham	"
1857	Disbrow, William Gray	Bathurst	"
	Flower, Cornelius	St. John	"
	Thomson, William Abrams	Miramichi	"
1858	Ferguson, William L.	Woodstock	"
1859	Barker, Jacob Henry	St. John	"
	Rowse, Samuel Mayhew Beckwith	"	"
	Tuck, Samuel P.	"	Scientific
1860	Jonah, John Mariner	Hillsboro	Medical
	Mercer, Fred Wentworth	St. John	"
	Provan, Robert	Kingston	"
	Scott, Thaddeus	"	"
1861	Beveridge, James	Andover	Scientific
	Skinner, Edward Manning	St. John	Medical
	Skinner, Joseph Crandall	"	"
	Stevenson, John Fletcher	St. Andrews	"
	Wiley, David Joseph William	Florenceville	"
1863	Coburn, Benjamin	Fredericton	"
	Connell, William Maxfield	Woodstock	Law
	Knapp, William Dixon	Sackville	Medical
	Saunders, William Edmund	Florenceville	"
1864	Hagerman, John Robert	York	"
	Smith, Alfred Corbett	Bathurst	"
	Weldon, Robert Alder	St. John	Law
	Yerxa, Elijah Miles	Keswick	Medical
1865	Caldwell, John Howe	St. John	"
	Forbes, James Gordon	"	Law
	Jones, Randolph Ketchum	Woodstock	"
	McDonald, Malcolm Campbell	Cambridge	Medical
	McDonald, William Lewis	"	"
	McSorley, George	St. John	Law
	Ritchie, William Pollok	"	"
1866	Atherton, Alfred Bennison	Fredericton	Medical
	Boyd, Robert	Woodstock	"
	Bunting, Joseph Lordly	St. John	"

1866	Caldwell, William Minns	St. John	Medical
	Colter, Newton Ramsey	Douglas	"
	Hartt, Charles Frederick	St. John	Scientific
	Hudson, John Philip	Fredericton	Law
	Pugsley, Gilbert Redden	St. John	"
	Stockton, Thomas Coates	"	Medical
1867	Andrews, Joseph	"	"
	Barteaux, Edward Lawrence	"	"
	Beckwith, Charles William	Fredericton	Law
	Beveridge, James	St. John	"
	Fleming, Alexander	Stanley	Medical
	Inchby, James	St. John	"
	Kennedy, James Freeland	"	"
	McLeod, Ezekiel	Sussex	Law
	Simpson, James Laud	——	Medical
	Travis, Jeremiah	St. John	Law
1868	Appleby, Stephen Burpee	Woodstock	"
	Armstrong, John Russell	St. John	"
	Armstrong, Robert	——	Medical
	Baird, Alexander William	St. John	Law
	Bishop, William Pallen	Bathurst	Medical
	Boyd, Robert	Woodstock	"
	Casey, Kitson	——	"
	Cruise, William	Richibucto	"
	DeVeber, Leverett George	St. John	"
	Gregory, Edward Ruddock	"	Law
	Gunter, Leverett Duncan	Fredericton	Medical
	Kinnear, Beverley Oliver	St. John	"
	McFarlane, Foster	Gagetown	"
	Millidge, Thomas	St. John	Law
	Skinner, Robert Chipman	"	"
1869	Caldwell, Charles Edmund	Woodstock	Medical
	Hewitt, Edward Ironside	St. John	"
	Meloy, James	"	"
	Mullin, George Hill	"	Law
	O'Connor, Charles Augustus	Fredericton	"
	Pedolin, Ferdinand Loric	"	Medical
	Peters, Thomas William	St. John	Law
	Stockton, Charles Alfred	"	"
	Vail, William Edward	Sussex	Medical
1870	Floyd, John Brown	Quaco	"
	Hilyard, Henry	St. John	Law

1870	Holyoke, William Cooke	Jacksontown	Medical
	Jordan, Francis Gilbert	St. John	"
	MacPherson, Frederick Wm.	Fredericton	"
	Milberry, Nathan Bradstreet	Wicklow	"
	Stockton, Robert Oldfield	St. John	Law
	Tupper, Augustus Maclauchlan	Woodstock	Medical
1871	Carter, Herbert R.	St. Joseph	"
	Fiske, John McKenzie	St. John	"
	Keith, Ira Bliss	"	Law
	McBride, William Robert	"	Medical
	McDonald, Charles Abner	"	Law
	McFarlane, William Stewart	"	"
1872	Cockburn, John C. St. Patrick	St. Patrick	Medical
	Coulthard, George Edwin	Fredericton	"
	Fairweather, James Arthur	St. John	Law
	Gallager, Dualtus Sylvester	"	Medical
	Kennedy, Freeland	"	"
	McDonald, Manfred Henry	Wickham	"
	MacFarland, Matthew Law	Rockland	"
	Morris, Michael Augustus	St. John	"
	Morton, Horatio Arthur	Fredericton	"
	Robinson, Fred Miller	St. John	Dental
	Steeves, Howard Douglas	"	Medical
	Torrens, Benjamin Henry	Fredericton	Dental
	Wallace, William Henry	Hillsboro	Medical
	White, Leander Asa	St. John	Law
	Wilson, Samuel Edgar	Dorchester	Medical
1873	Cliff, Leander Albert	Fredericton	"
	Connell, Allison Barlow	Woodstock	Law
	Currie, John Zebulon	Fredericton	Medical
	Harrison, Richard	St. John	"
	Hutchinson, Alexander Rankin	Miramichi	"
	Myshrall, Duncan Barbour	Fredericton	"
	Spiller, Frederick M.	Woodstock	"
	Yerxa, Alfred Alonzo	Fredericton	"
1874	Allen, Thomas Carleton	"	Law
	Byers, John Andrew	St. John	Medical
	Draper, James Albert	"	Dental
	McMonagle, James Roach	Sussex	Law
	Quigley, Richard Francis	New Castle	"
	Spear, Hugh Johnston	Lower Woodstock	Medical
1875	Caldwell, George Peters	St. John	"

1875	Fiske, John Mackenzie Campbell	St. John	Dental
	Gunter, Adolphus Byrum	Fredericton	Medical
	Harris, Joseph Albert	Moncton	Law
	Hewson, William Chandler	Westmorland Co.	Dental
	Jones, Randolph Ketchum	Woodstock	Law
	Lawrence, Alexander Bloomfield	St. John	Medical
	McMonagle, Beverly	Sussex	Law
	Moore, David Richard	Fredericton	Medical
	Palmer, Charles Arthur	St. John	Law
	Pugsley, David Alvah	"	Dental
1876	Bradley, Charles William	Moncton	"
	Coster, George Carter	St. John	Law
	Hudson, John Philip	Fredericton	"
	Smith, John Morton	St. John	Dental
1877	Burwash, John	Sackville	Summer
	Chandler, William Botsford	Dorchester	Law
	Davis, George Anthony	St. John	"
	Eaton, Abijah H.	"	"
	McInerney, George Valentine	Kingston	"
	Read, Burton Seaman	Dorchester	"
	Todd, William Frederic	St. Stephen	"
	White, Albert Scott	St. John	"
1878	Hannah, James Ambrose	Woodstock	"
	Kaye, Edmund George	St. John	"
	McLeod, Robert	"	"
1879	Fisher, Williamson	Woodstock	"
	Hazen, William	St. John	"
1880	Bowser, Alexander Thomas	Sackville	Divinity
1881	Currey, Lemuel Allan	Gagetown	Law
1882	Hallett, Isaac Hoyt	Sussex	"
	Owens, John Gabriel	Fredericton	Medical
	Winslow, John Norman	Woodstock	Law
	Winslow, Warren Copley	Chatham	"
1883	Balkam, George Harris	Milltown	"
	Hay, George U.	St. John	Summer
	Ritchie, Robert Rankin	"	Law
1884	Gregory, Francis Brooke	Fredericton	"
1885	Calhoun, Arthur Langmaid	St. John	College
	Eaton, Franklin Maynard	St. Stephen	Medical
	Grant, Ronald Cameron	St. John	Law
1885	McGoldrick, Thomas Charles	"	Medical
1886	Haley, Frank Raymond	"	College

1887	Carman, William Bliss	Fredericton	Graduate
1889	Bailey, Joseph Whitman	"	Law
	Ganong, William Francis	St. Stephen	Graduate
	Moriarty, Patrick William	St. John	Dental
	Ruel, Gerard Godfrey	"	Law
1890	Fenety, Harris Gordon	Fredericton	"
	Jewett, Leonard March	"	College
	McRae, Alexander William	St. John	Law
1891	Carey, Everett P.	Sackville	Summer
	De Olloqui, Rufino Augustin	Kingston	Medical
	Paul, Joseph Totten	St. John	Dental
	Taylor, Walter Alexander	"	Divinity
1892	Copp, Arthur Bliss	Jolicure	Law
	Fisher, Hiram Robinson	St. John	"
	Fisher, John Carey	"	"
	McIntyre, Charles Haddon	Springfield	"
	McIntyre, James Angus	St. John	Medical
	Raymond, William Tyng	Hampton	College
	Skinner, Charles St. Clair	St. John	Law
	Skinner, Sherwood A. M.	"	"
	Starr, Frederick Ratchford	"	Medical
	Wortman, Lizzie	Moncton	Summer
1893	Archibald, Mrs. Mary	Sackville	"
	Currie, Thomas Hatfield	Fredericton	Graduate
	Hickman, Charles Smith	Dorchester	Law
	McVey, William B.	Bloomfield	Medical
	Myles, William J. S.	St. John	Summer
	Walker, Francis C.	"	College
	Yorston, Frederick P.	Newcastle	Summer
1895	Carey, Everett Pascoe	Upper Sackville	Graduate
	Bowser, Charles Bertrand B.	Sackville	College
1896	Archibald, Raymond Clare	"	"
	Johnston, Henry	Fredericton	"
	King, Robert	Sackville	"
	Seller, William Edmund W.	Gibson	"
	Stack, Thomas H.	St. John	Scientific
1897	Belyea, Harry Ernest	Cambridge	Dental
	Givan, James L.	Moncton	College
	McKnight, Edwin Toil	Havelock	Law
	Towers, Frederick	Tower Hill	Divinity
1898	Downey, Stanley William C.	Fredericton	Law
	Guertin, Louis	St. Joseph's College	Summer

1898	Jones, Cecil C.	Boundary Creek	College
	King, Melaim Le Noir	Upper Keswick	Graduate
	Scammell, John K.	St. John	Scientific
1899	Bowser, Eden Kirk	Sackville	Law
	Colpitts, Edward Henry	Point de Bute	Graduate
	Hill, Frederick Borden	St. Stephen	College
	King, Elbridge Decosmos	Salisbury	Dental
	McMurray, A. T.	Fredericton	"
	Maggs, Alfred Bowman	Sussex	Graduate
	Murphy, Arthur S.	St. Stephen	Medical
	Robinson, Eleanor	St. John	Summer
1900	Fairweather, Mabel	Rothesay	"
	Johnston, Henry	Fredericton	Graduate
	Landry, Aubrey Edward	Memramcook	College
	Langstroth, Walter	Hampton	Scientific
	MacNeil, Murray	St. John	Graduate
	Rowley, Loone Eldon	Marysville	College
	Sprague, Frederick William	Sackville	"
	Tweedie, William M.	"	"
1901	Blakney, George Miles	Petitcodiac	Law
	Brodie, William	St. John	Graduate
	Estabrooke, William Ludlow	Marysville	College
	Fairweather, J. H. A. L.	Rothesay	Law
	McFarlane, Alexander S.	Fredericton	Summer
	McFarlane, Peter S.	St. Stephen	"
	Furlong, Gerald Ffennell	St. John	College
	Hicks, Frederick Burpee	Dorchester	Dental
	Landry, Hector Louis	"	Law
	McCord, George Rankine	Sackville	"
	Patterson, Talmage M.	Waterford	Divinity
	Taylor, Frederick Richard	Rothesay	Law
	Woodbridge, H. F. G.	Fredericton	Dental
1902	Alward, Winfred Alexis	"	Graduate
	Mills, Joseph	Fredericton	Summer
1903	Alward, Roy Carleton	"	College
	Harrison, William Henry	St. John	Law
	McAvity, Allan Carleton	"	Scientific
	McMurray, Albert Thompson	Fredericton	Dental
	Mowat, Reginald C.	St. Andrews	Summer
	Patton, Charles Henry	St. John	Dental
	Perkins, Perry Blaine	Centreville	College
	Stetson, Henry Nicholas	St. John	Scientific

1903	Walker, Francis Cox	St. John	Graduate
	Weyman, Edward C.	Apohaqui	College
1904	Caswell, Mary E.	Milltown	Summer
	Crawford, Gustavus Chambers	St. John	Graduate
	Currier, Walter Enoch	Upper Gagetown	Summer
	Dysart, Andrew Knox	Cocagne	Law
	Hogan, Frank James	St. John	Medical
	Kierstead, William O.	Corn Hill	Summer
1905	Folkins, Lewis Johnson	Moncton	Law
	Inches, Cyrus Fiske	St. John	"
	Lynds, Margaret R.	Hopewell	Summer
	McKnight, William Samson	Marktown	Law
1906	Deacon, Joseph Melville	Milltown	Medical
	Peters, Maurice Earl	St. John	Dental
	Trimble, James Rolf	Petitcodiac	Medical
1907	Clawson, William Hall	St. John	Graduate
	Colwell, Robert Cameron	Fredericton	College
	Heffer, Emma Ida	St. John	Summer
	Hogan, Francis James	"	Medical
	Miller, Charles Herman	Sackville	Law
	Patterson, Frank Norton	Temple	Graduate
	Rogers, George Douglas	Sussex	College
1908	Flagg, Guy Edward	Woodstock	Dental
	Golding, Erse Robinson	Fredericton	Law
	Gray, Edward John	Salisbury	Medical
	McQuaid, Edward Shenton	Alma	Law
	Shannon, Clarence	Florenceville	Dental
	Sherwood, George Eulas Foster	Hillsdale	Graduate
	Vanier, Henri Albert	St. Joseph's College	Summer
1909	Dixon, Lloyd	Sackville	Graduate
	Duston, Frank Algar	St. Stephen	Medical
	Fullerton, Roy DeMille	Point de Bute	Graduate
	Landry, John Camil	Dorchester	Law
	MacAdam, Guy James	Woodstock	Medical
	MacSweeney, John Lefurgey	Moncton	Law
	Mersereau, Chalmers Jack	Doaktown	Graduate

ONTARIO

1835	Dunkin, Christopher	——	Tutor
1847	Beadle, Delos White	St. Catherine's	Law
1852	Coldham, James	Simcoe	Medical
	Gundry, Richard	"	"
1854	Marr, Graham	"	"
	Murphy, William Edward	"	"
	Turner, Michael William	"	"
1855	Donnelly, Charles Henry	Hamilton	"
	Donnelly, George John	"	"
	Martin, Frederick Oliver	"	"
1857	Bingham, George Washington	Tillsonburgh	"
	Campbell, George	Niagara	"
	Dickson, James	"	"
	Towar, George Washington	Doreham	"
	Wilkins, Oscar Fitzeln	St. Catherine's	"
1859	Eckardt, Thomas P.		"
1860	Oliver, Llewellyn	Toronto	"
	Walden, John William	Berlin	"
1861	Hewsen, William	Beamsville	"
	Kinney, Robert	"	"
	MacLean, John George	"	"
	Woolverton, Theoron	Grimsby	"
1863	Miller, Allan Henderson	Port Dover	"
	Schaefer, Conrad	Bridgeport	"
1866	Disbrow, Robert	Coburg	"
	Hobart, Matthew Thomas	"	"
	Jones, George Pennington	St. Mary's	"
	Prittie, William Henry	Toronto	"
1868	Corbett, Henry Thomas	Kingston	"
	Kennedy, Angus Ross	Toronto	Divinity
1869	Disbrow, John	Omemee	Medical
	Proudfoot, Alexander	Southampton	"
1870	Dupuis, Thomas Robinson	Kingston	"
1871	Thompson, Alexander	——	Divinity
1873	Hardie, Robert	Vienna	Law
1874	Eschelman, Simon	Hamilton	Dental
1875	Snyder, Thomas	Berlin	Divinity
1877	Sinclair, Charles Frederick	Kingston	"
1878	Perley, George Halsey	Ottawa	College
1882	Chapman, Arthur Wellesley	Toronto	"

1882	French, Edward C.	Deseronto	Summer
	Henry, William Alexander	Ottawa	College
1884	Curtis, Charles Percy	Toronto	Dental
	Morton, Frederick William	Hamilton	Divinity
	Woodruff, Edward Haynes	St. Catherine's	College
1885	Ward, Duren James Henderson	Dorchester	Divinity
1886	Dontenville, Augustus	Ottawa	Summer
	Webber, Frank William	Hamilton	College
1887	Hart, Helen G.	Woodstock	Summer
1888	Saunders, Charles Edward	Ottawa	"
1889	Griffin, John Joe	"	"
1890	Gauvreau, Germain	"	"
	Hume, James Gibson	Toronto	Graduate
	James, Charles C.	Guelph	Summer
	McDermid, Duncan	Renfrew	Divinity
	McKay, Donald	Embre	Graduate
1891	Graton, Alphonse	Ottawa	Summer
	Murphy, William Joseph	"	"
	Smith, T. W.	"	"
	Walkely, Albert	"	Divinity
	Whitehouse, Albert	"	Summer
1892	Wells, Charles P.	Sarnia	"
	Willmott, Arthur Brown	Newton Brook	Graduate
1893	Gill, Frederick	Kingston	Divinity
1894	May, Eva G.	Toronto	Summer
	Miller, Willet G.	Kingston	"
	Pettinger, Peter James	Princeton	Graduate
	Rosevear, Howard Stanley	Port Hope	"
1895	Hitchins, William P.	"	Summer
	Newman, Matthews	Toronto	College
	Reeve, William Porteous	"	"
	Thompson, B. W. St. Denis	"	Law
1896	Harcourt, Robert	Guelph	Summer
	Leighton, Joseph Alexander	Orangeville	Graduate
	Luard, Charles Bourryau	London	Bussey Inst'n
	Mitchell, Thomas Henry	Ringwood	Divinity
	Thomas, Janie	Toronto	Summer
1897	Ford, Carleton Yates	Kingston	Medical
	King, Robert Owen	Toronto	Graduate
	Neilson, William Allan	Ayr	"
	Schofield, William Henry	Hamilton	"
	Weatherly, Arthur L.	Simcoe	Divinity

1898	Cook, Margaret	Strathroy	Summer
	Counter, John Alexander	Kingston	Dental
	Daly, Reginald Aldworth	London	Graduate
	McDermott, Michael Francis	Kingston	Dental
	Stafford, John	Flesherton	Graduate
1899	Gillespie, Walter Hamilton	Toronto	"
	Jeffrey, Edward Charles	"	"
	McLean, Godwin Valentine	"	"
	McLean, William Albert	Brockville	Summer
	Michle, Jesse Marian	Toronto	"
	Neville, Kenneth P. Rutherford	Newburgh	Graduate
	Stewart, William Kilborne	Toronto	"
1900	Allin, Cephas Daniel	Milford	"
	Cohoe, Wallace Patten	Toronto	"
	Cutter, Mrs. Inez	"	Summer
	King, William Lyon Mackenzie	"	Graduate
	Langley, Ernest Felix	"	"
	McLay, Walter Scott W.	"	"
	Morse, William Addison	"	Scientific
	Munro, William Bennett	Almonte	Graduate
	Thomson, Arthur John	London	College
	Waide, Frederick Gordon	Toronto	Graduate
1901	Blewett, George John	St. Thomas	"
	Campbell, Glenn Howard	"	College
	Chant, Clarence Augustus	"	Graduate
	Dandeno, James Brown	Newboro	"
	Dixon, William James	Greenbush	"
	McFayden, Donald	Caledon	Graduate
	Martin, Robert T.	Toronto	Summer
	Wells, Eliza P.	"	"
	Wilson, Alfred William Gunning	Coburg	Graduate
1902	Faull, Joseph Horace	Guelph	"
	Logan, Leila	London	Summer
	Logan, Nina W.	"	"
	McLean, William Albert	Brockville	"
	Matthews, Robert Charles	Toronto	Graduate
	Moodie, Edith S.	Peterboro	Summer
	Tapscott, Henry Byron	Coburg	Graduate
	Walton, Florence E.	Thurold	Summer
1903	Braithwaite, Edward Ernest	Unionville	Divinity
	Brough, Thomas A.	Owen Sound	Summer
	Corry, Jonathan Henry	Ottawa	Scientific

1903	Gill, Henry Lovering	Coldwater	Summer
	Goble, Frank Newton	Woodstock	Scientific
	Hall, James Frederick	London	Graduate
	Laing, Margaret	Stratford	Summer
	Martin, Robert Thomas	Toronto	Scientific
	Merrit, Hope	Ottawa	Summer
	Peardon, Edith	Toronto	"
	Shaw, Marlow Alexander	Merton	Graduate
	Smithett, Mary H.	Toronto	Summer
	Vining, Arthur W.	Thorndale	"
1904	Anderson, George R.	Seaforth	Graduate
	Bell, James Mackintosh	Almonte	"
	Harper, Cecil	Kingston	Divinity
	Hogg, John L.	Seaforth	Graduate
	Kerr, William Alexander Robb	Toronto	"
	Mason, James Henry	"	"
	Michell, Robert Bell	Perth	"
	Nugent, Elizabeth	Lindsay	Summer
	Street, Paul Bishop	"	Scientific
1905	Black, Hannah Burnet	Toronto	Summer
	Boswell, Maitland Crease	Peterboro	Graduate
	Gladman, Cyril R. A.	Lindsay	Scientific
	Heath, Adelaide M.	Toronto	Summer
	London, Olive	"	"
	MacLaurin, Robert Dawson	Vankleek Hill	Graduate
	Porter, George Edwin	Peterboro	"
	Steele, Kate Huldah	Toronto	Summer
	Thompson, Alexander M.	Brockville	Graduate
	Umphrey, George Wallace	Udora	"
	Wilkie, William Daniel	Carleton Place	Law
	Wreyford, Constance W.	Toronto	Summer
1906	Hutcheon, Robert James	Ottawa	Divinity
	Johnstone, Albert Henry	Croton	Graduate
	King, William George	Blyth	College
	Kleiser, Clare	Toronto	Summer
	Lucas, John Garfield	St. George	College
	MacLaurin, Robert Dawson	Vankleek Hill	"
	Morden, Gilbert W.	Pictou	Summer
	Mullin, James Heurner	Hamilton	Medical
	Ritter, Charles Edgar	Millbank	Summer
	Waddell, Jerrold Ross	Chatham	"
1907	Bond, William Lincoln	Eglinton	Medical Summer

1907	Connor, Matthew Francis	Ottawa	Summer
	Darling, Henry Maurice	——	Law
	Gras, Norman Scott Brien	London	Graduate
	Hodgins, Lloyd Clifford Arnott	Chatham	"
	Laidlaw, Robertson	Georgetown	"
	Langstaff, Bridgewater Meredith	Toronto	College
	McManus, Emily	Ottawa	Summer
	Platt, Garfield Arthur	Kingston	Graduate
	Rice, Allen G.	Toronto Junction	Medical Summer
	Rolles, James A.	Chatham	Medical
	Saunders, Edmund James	Toronto	Graduate
	Scully, Hugh Day	"	"
	Simpson, Herbert Clayton	"	"
	Somers, Jean Margaret	"	Summer
	Thompson, Alexander M.	Brockville	Graduate
	Wade, Ethel M.	Hamilton	Summer
	Wormwith, Norman Baillie	Kingston	Graduate
1908	Airth, Charlotte Ethel	Renfrew	Summer
	Asher, William Claude	Wicklow	Medical
	Chapman, Ernest Arthur	Toronto	Summer
	Freel, Ira Albert	Stouffville	Medical
	Grant, Dick	St. Mary's	"
	Hood, Finlay	Ottawa	Summer
	Hotson, John William	Innerkip	Graduate
	Lerner, Alexander	Ottawa	Summer
	McConnell, Arthur W.	Toronto	"
	McLaren, Walter Wallace	Renfrew	Graduate
	Rome, Lyford	"	"
	Tamblyn, William Ferguson	London	"
	Thomas, Nellie Tapley	Ottawa	Summer
	Yates, Grace Ella	Toronto	"
1909	Bruce, Henry Addington	"	Graduate
	Fitzgerald, John Gerald	"	Medical
	Gillies, George Ernest	Teeswater	"
	Kirkwood, William Alexander	Brampton	Graduate
	Knowles, Arthur Raymond	Brantford	College
	Mabee, Fred Carleton	Vittoria	Graduate
	McCully, Bruce	Mull	"
	McDougall, Lorne Mehaffey	Brockville	"
	Marshall, Troward Harvey	Toronto	Divinity
	Mavor, James Watt	"	Graduate
	Porter, George Edwin	Peterboro	"
	Weir, James Gordon	Hamilton	"

QUEBEC

1819	Barsalou, Henry P.	Montreal	Medical
1821	Aylwin, Thomas C.	Quebec	College
	Seaver, Norman	Montreal	"
1834	Gates, Charles Horatio	"	"
1839	Guay, Benoine	Quebec	Medical
1841	Baillargeon, Pierre	"	"
	Lee, John S.	"	"
1842	Aylwin, Henry	"	Law
1843	Le Prohon, Edward Philippe	Montreal	Medical
	MacPherson, Laughlin Urquhart	Quebec	Law
	Mignault, Louis M. T.	Montreal	Medical
1844	Mignault, Joseph Auspice	Chambly	"
1845	Carrier, Joseph	Quebec	"
1846	Foster, William Herschell	Shefford	"
	Mignault, Pierre Bazille	Chambly	"
	Rinfret, Remi Ferdinand	Quebec	"
1847	Lacerte, Elie	Three Rivers	"
1848	Désauliniers, Louis L.L.	" "	"
	Goulet, Ambroise	Montreal	"
	Parant, Joseph Antoine	Quebec	"
	Webber, Richard Norris	Stanstead	"
1849	Kezar, Hollis Smith	Hatley	"
	Stephens, Romeo Harrison	Montreal	College
1850	Porlier, Leander	Chambly	Law
1855	Frothingham, Frederick	Montreal	Divinity
1856	Vanier, Simon Charles	"	Medical
1857	Mignault, Deodat	Chambly	"
	Roy, Joseph	Montreal	"
1861	Symmes, Henry C.	Three Rivers	Scientific
1863	Marchand, Peter	St. Anné de la Pérade	Medical
	Ouellett [or Wellett], Charles	Montreal	Divinity
1864	Rousseau, David	Quebec	Medical
1865	Coe, Roderick Dhu	Montreal	College
	Numenville, Maximie Warry	St. Cesaire	Medical
	Paige, Reid Decius	St. Armand	Law
1866	McQuillen, Barnard	Mt. Johnson	Medical
1871	Bradley, Charles David	Quebec	"
1872	Methot, Evans	Montreal	Dental
1873	Henchey, John Henry	Quebec	Medical
	La Fortune, Joseph	Joliette	"

1874	Burry, William	Montreal	College
	Trudeau, Ludger	St. Hyacinthe	Dental
1875	MacKyes, Henry Stuart	Montreal	"
	MacRae, William	St. Sylvester	"
	Stackhouse, Benjamin	Montreal	"
1876	Gardiner, Robert Hallowell	"	College
	Hyndman, Alexander Wm.	Sherbrooke	Dental
	Porier, James Alexander	Danville	"
	Watson, William Henry	Melbourne	"
1879	McLellan, Francis	Montreal	College
1880	Deroin, Francis Xavier	St. Ely	Medical
1882	Mariett, Ernest Homer	St. Armand	Divinity
1885	Martin, Alfred Wilhelm	Montreal	"
1886	Jack, John George	Chauteaugay Basin	Summer
1888	Stevenson, Frederic Arnold	Montreal	Dental
1890	Colby, Charles William	Stanstead	Graduate
1891	Lambert, Frank	Montreal	Summer
1892	Burns, James A.	"	"
	MacAdam, Donald	"	"
	Noble, Clarence Moore	Coaticooke	Dental
1893	Derick, Carrie M.	Montreal	Summer
	McDougall, Robert	Ormstown	Graduate
	Tatley, Eleanor	Montreal	Summer
1895	Dresser, John Alexander	East Aylmer	"
	Honeyman, Howard A.	Richmond	"
1896	Canfield, Ralph Metcalf	Stanstead	Medical
	Langton, Joseph Francis	Montreal	Law
	Macleay, Kenneth A.	Danville	Medical
	Morin, L. J.	Joliette	Summer
1897	Kollmeyer, William Hector S.	Montreal	Law
1898	LeRoy, Osmond E.	St. Andrews	Summer
	Parker, Edwin Gordon	Lennoxville	Graduate
	Reid, William Dunn	Leeds	Divinity
	Twohey, James Austin	Montreal	Law
	Walker, Laura F. M.	"	Summer
1899	Bacon, Lillian E.	"	"
	Wynne, Richard	"	Medical
1900	Holmstrom, Vandler M.	"	Summer
	Trenholme, Norman Maclaren	"	Graduate
1901	Brittain, Isabel	"	Summer
	Hutchison. David	"	Divinity
	Patton, Charles James	"	Medical

1903	Cooke, Hereward L.	Montreal	Summer
	Hutchison, William Scott	"	Graduate
	Read, George Ellery	Rock Island	Summer
	Roberts, Sarah	Montreal	"
1904	Fotheringham, Elizabeth R.	"	"
	Lyman, Ruth D.	"	"
	McCoy, Emma Caroline,	Brooklet	"
	Ramsay, Archibald Hamilton	Montreal	College
	Robertson, Alexander R.	"	Summer
	Taylor, Flora	"	"
1905	Bazin, Walter Childs	Ormstown	Dental
	Cole, Wilfred George Garnet	Montreal	Law
	Harvey, Fred William	"	Summer
	Penhallow, Dunlop Pearce	"	Medical
1906	Bland, Charles Edward	"	Summer
	Daigle, Charles Achille	"	Medical Summer
	Leduc, Joseph Arthur	"	Medical
	Roberts, Sadie	"	Summer
1907	Binmore, Elizabeth	Westmount	"
	Fyshe, James Carlyle	Montreal	Medical
	Roy, Joseph Valere	Lewis College	Summer
	Viger, Joseph Avila	St. Eugene of Grantham	Med. Summer
1908	Delisle, Baptiste	St. George de Windsor	"
	Eastman, William Rotus	Glen Sutton	College
	Hébert, Albert C. R.	Quebec	Summer
	Jenckes, Alice Emily	Sherbrooke	"
	Torrance, Marjorie	Montreal	"
	Walker, John James	Ormstown	Medical
1909	Beane, Arthur	Massawippe	College
	Campbell, Ward Griswold	Montreal	"
	Jacques, Hector	St. Hyacinthe	Medical
	Wright, James Victor	Montreal	College

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1848	McDonald, Augustine Ralph	Lot 36	Law
1851	MacKieson, J. Wallace	Charlottetown	Medical
1855	Hazard, James Henry	"	"
1857	Johnson, Hammond	"	"
1860	Beer, Francis Dyer	"	"
1861	Daniel, Henry Marwood	"	"
	Muttart, Ephraim Bell	Traverse	"

1863	McLean, Daniel	Charlottetown	Medical
	McPhee, Daniel	York River	"
	Wightman, James	Georgetown	"
1864	Dawson, Thomas	Charlottetown	"
	McDonald, John Barr	Belfast	"
	McLaren, Daniel Darius	Georgetown	"
1865	Brown, James Raymond	Summerside	"
	Johnson, Richard	Charlottetown	"
1867	Dodd, Simon Walker	"	"
	McDonald, James Athanasius	"	"
	McLaren, Peter	New Perth	"
1868	Brown, James Raymond	Summerside	Law
	McKay, John Graham	Charlottetown	Medical
	McLeod, Angus	"	"
1870	Bearsto, Peter McNutt	Malpeque	"
	Darrach, Donald	Charlottetown	"
	Gaffney, Henry Joseph	"	"
	Gordon, John Alexander	New Perth	"
	Lawson, Frank	Charlottetown	"
	McDonald, William Alexander	Summerside	"
	McInnis, John	——	"
1872	McSwain, Angus	——	"
	Robertson, Henry William	Charlottetown	"
	Walsh, Edmund	Summerside	"
1873	Macvane, Silas Marcus	Bothwell	College
	Mann, Samuel Hill	——	Medical
1875	Cunningham, Thomas Edward	Charlottetown	"
1876	McLean, Angus Alexander	"	Law
1884	Stavert, Reuben Dow	Summerside	"
1892	Brehaut, James William	Murray Harbour	College
	Gordon, George Byron	New Perth	Scientific
	Hugh, David Douglas	Murray Harbour	College
	Shaw, James Curtis	Stanhope	Graduate
1893	Alexander, Robert Percival	"	"
	MacLeod, Ambrose Watts	Dunstaffnage	"
	Mellish, Arthur James B.	Charlottetown	Law
	Moore, Edwin Percy	Summerside	Summer
1895	Fraser, Daniel James	Alberton	Divinity
	Ledwell, Richard John	Charlottetown	Medical
	Lefurgey, Alfred Alexander	Summerside	Law
1897	Brehaut, Ernest	Murray Harbour	Graduate
1898	Squarebrigs, William Daniel	Bay Fortune	Dental

1899	Curran, Thomas	Charlottetown	Summer
	Macleod, Frederick Joseph	"	Law
1900	McCausland, William James	Tyne Village	Medical
1902	Nelson, David	Charlottetown	"
1904	Wright, William Frank	Bedeque	Dental
1905	MacDonald, Bernard	Charlottetown	Summer
1906	Coffin, Robert Samuel	"	College
	Perkins, Frederic Garnet	"	Law
1907	MacDonald, John Allen	"	Graduate
1908	Campbell, William James	"	Divinity
1909	Long, George Roy	Tyne Valley	Law
	Macmillan, Cyrus John	Charlottetown	Graduate
	McNeill, William Everett	Montague	"
	Steel, George Douglas	Bedeque	"

MANITOBA

1890	Anderson, Friman B.	Winnipeg	Graduate
1904	Thorvaldson, Thorvaldur, Jr.	Arnes	"
1905	Moody, Edith S.	Winnipeg	Summer
1906	Stefánsson, Vilhjálmur	"	Graduate
1907	Aird, Margaret H.	"	Summer
	Glass, Gordon Goldwin	"	College
1908	Murta, Hugh Allen	Carmen	Graduate
1909	Thorvaldson, Thorbergur	Arnes	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1898	Beecher, Frederick Lyman	Vancouver	College
1901	Grant, George Harold	Victoria	Scientific
1905	Coulthard, Walter Livingston	Vancouver	Medical
1907	Drier, Ezra Newton	"	"
1908	Wasson, Hilliard John	"	"

BRITISH AMERICANS

(OTHER THAN CANADIANS)

NEWFOUNDLAND

1857	Aitken, Charles Cheyne	Trinity	Medical
1860	Carpenter, Charles Carroll	Labrador	"
	Fraser, William	St. John's	"
1865	Tocque, Lloyd Pickavant	"	"
1868	Botterell, James Albert	"	"
1874	Forbes, Robert Edward	"	"
1892	Ridout, John	"	College
1894	Hudson, Allen Bedford	St. Francis	Divinity
1905	Howell, John Charles	St. John's	College
	Squires, Charles William	Harbour Grace	Divinity
1909	Squires, Beaton Hall	St. John's	Law

WEST INDIES

1828	Dumaresque, Philip James	Kingston, Jamaica	Medical
1862	Drummond, Thomas Menzies	"	"
1872	Barss, James Richmond	Bermuda	"
1885	Boyd, Samuel George	Nassau, Bahamas	"
1904	Goodwin, Jesse Sargent	Hamilton, Bermuda	Summer
	Heyl, Julia Mary	"	"
1905	Matthias, Joseph Martin	Antigua	Divinity
1906	Harley, James Arthur	"	College
1907	Thomas, Gilbert Henry	Port of Spain, Trinidad	Medical
1909	MacIntyre, William Arthur	"	Law
	McSterling, David Augustus	Kingston, Jamaica	College
	Oxley, Edmund Harrison	Trinidad	Divinity

BRITISH GUIANA

1825	Benjamin, Park	Demerara	College
1854	Gallup, George Henry	"	Medical

BRITISH SUBJECTS

(OTHER THAN CANADIANS)

MEMBERSHIP IN THE CANADIAN CLUB IS OPEN TO ALL PERSONS WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ENGLAND

1828	Austin, John	England	Medical
1834	Snaith, George Vrall	Boston	Law
1840	Aspinwall, William	London	"
1841	Cross, Henry Hilton	Clifton	"
1853	Lewis, Frederic	Birmingham	Medical
1858	Scott, John	Wortley	Divinity
1866	Middlemas, John	Birmingham	Medical
1867	Reade, W. Wenworth	London	"
1868	Dudley, Edward	Liverpool	College
	Priest, Samuel Roswell	London	Divinity
1870	Whittemore, Henry	Liverpool	College
1871	Bland, John Pindar	London	Divinity
	Powell, Enoch	Birmingham	"
1872	Bower, Hubert	London	Medical
1873	Vance, George Hamilton	Birkenhead	Divinity
1874	Collins, James Halkyard	Mossley	"
	Ewbank, Francis	London	Medical
1876	Rogers, Charles Claude	"	Dental
1880	Norman, Henry	Leicester	Divinity
1881	Warren, Frederic	Liverpool	College
	Wilton, Richard Thomas	Plymouth	Divinity
1882	Collier, Hiram Price	Bradford	"
1883	Mande, John Edward	Bolton	"
1884	Gibbons, James Murray	Brighton	Dental
	Tester, Alfred Horace	"	"
1885	Harrison, Walter	"	"
1886	Borton, William Thomas	Hertford	"

1886	Gow, Henry	Cheltenham	Divinity
	Mott, Herbert Henry	Leicestershire	"
1887	Clarkson, James Booth	London	Medical
	Crank, Peter	"	Dental
	Jacks, Lawrence Pearsall	Nottingham	Divinity
1889	Smalley, Phillips	London	Law
	Stevenson, Frederic Arnold	Reading	Dental
1892	Gabell, Ernest Frederick	Brighton	"
1893	Calvert, Sydney	Rochdale	Graduate
	Carter, Cecil Francis	London	Dental
	Field, George William, Jr.	"	"
	Pearson, Richard	Liverpool	"
	Quimby, Edward Melville	"	"
	Ward, John Webster	Bridport	Divinity
	Wilkinson, Frank Merrett	Southampton	Dental
1894	Collier, Christopher Walter	Willshire	Divinity
	Percival, Frederick William	Peterboro	Dental
1895	Applebee, John Henry	Davenport	Divinity
1896	Bienemann, Edgar Caspar	Brighton	Dental
1897	Thomas, David Pickard	"	"
1898	Austin, John Worsley	Cirencester	Divinity
	Dowson, Kynaston Charles	Bristol	Dental
	Harding, George Herbert	Liverpool	"
	Hayes, Albert Edwin	Birmingham	Medical
1899	Burley, Leo LeGay	Carlton Coville	College
	Harvey, Charles Woodroffe	London	"
1900	Barton, Harry Sanford	Oxford	Dental
	Brewer, James	Birmingham	College
1901	Blattermann, Shelby Mitchell	May's Lock	Scientific
	Manley, Frederic	Liverpool	College
	Wight, Thomas H. Toynbee	Cambridge	Medical
1902	Barrett, William John	Cornwall	Divinity
	Birks, Alfred William	Northampton	"
1903	Hooper, William Everett	Herfordshire	College
1904	Barnes, Henry Gorell	London	Law
	Ellis, Theodore Hickling	St. Leonards-on-the-Sea	Scientific
	Field, Charles Kingsley	London	Dental
	Hillyard, Annie	Morrside	Summer
	Pollock, John	London	Law
1905	Davey, William Robert Parkhouse	"	Divinity
	Gardiner, Theodore J. G.	"	Summer
	Hooper, William Everett	"	College

1905	Hunt, Colin Bertram	Oxford	Graduate
	Scruby, Frank S.	London	Summer
	Williamson, George J.	"	College
1906	Hunter, Richard Jocelyn	"	Law
	Powers, Clifford Stickney	"	Graduate
	Wilkes, Paul Henry	Brandtford	Scientific
	Wyndham-Gittens, Herbert S.	Harrow	"
1907	Cammack, Addison	Grantham	College
	Ford, Williston Merrick	London	"
	Mahin, Frank Cadle	Nottingham	"
	Marle, Ernest Robert	Birmingham	Summer
	Osborne, Charles Glidden	London	College
	Phelps, George Leonard	Oxford	Theol. Summer
	Swan, Howard	"	Summer
	Thackray, Edgar	Cleethorpes	Graduate
	White, Percival Wayland, Jr.	London	College
1908	Byrne, Ferdinand	Liverpool	Dental
	Costikyan, Kevork	London	College
	Millet, John Albert	Broadway	"
	Pickett, Arthur Henry	Tunbridge Wells	Dental
	Scott, Alfred Bowne	London	College
	Thomas, Richard Noel Garrod	Clytha Park	Graduate
1909	Ford, Williston Merrick	London	"
	Madge, Ivan Robert	Hants	College
	Mellor, Stanley Alfred	Huddersfield	Graduate

SCOTLAND

1857	Taylor, John Davidson	Edinburgh	Medical
1870	Hogue, Thomas Wilson	"	"
1872	Simpson, William	Argyle	Divinity
	Wilson, Daniel Munro	Paisley	"
1876	Cunningham, George	Edinburgh	Dental
1881	Gordon, George Angier	Insch	College
1895	Allison, Thomas	Irvine	Graduate
	Ogilvie, Andrew Urquhart	Forfarshire	Divinity
1901	Hutchison, David	Arbroath	"
	Peacock, Joseph Leishman	Paisley	"
1903	Ramsay, Robert Ewart	Glasgow	"
1904	McMillan, Peter	Edinburgh	"

IRELAND

1853	Brady, Philip	Dublin	Medical
1854	Walshe, John Daniel	Cork	"
1865	Coleman, Richard	Dublin	Divinity
1868	Carley, Robert	Wexford	College
1870	Gavin, Patrick Freeborn	Dublin	Medical
1871	Mulligan, James	Dromore	Divinity
1877	Stack, Richard Theodore	Omagh	Dental
1887	Ramsay, William Henry	Dublin	Divinity
1893	Mackay, Hugh William Boyd	Coleraine	"
1901	Hanley, John Joseph	Mallow	Summer
1907	Glasser, Samuel	Dublin	Dental
	Huggins, Samuel Carson	"	"
1909	McQuade, Arthur	"	College

WALES

1852	James, David Elias	Swansea	Law
1859	Hughes, William E.	Shropshire	Scientific
1904	Baines-Griffiths, David	Pwllheli	Divinity
1907	Davis, John Park	Llandysal	"

AUSTRALIA

1900	Nicholson, John Lambert	Melbourne	Medical
1904	Hurworth, Christopher William	Brisbane	Dental
1905	Greenwell, George Stephens	Sydney	"
	Greenwell, Howard Robinson	"	"
	Merrington, Ernest Northcroft	"	Graduate
1906	Charlton, Percie Chater	"	Dental
1908	Curran, Edward Jones	Bathurst	Medical
1909	McCallum, Donald Campbell	Kaniva, Victoria	Divinity

NEW ZEALAND

1891	Owen, Hugh	Auckland	Dental
1906	Hope, Robert	"	"
1907	Challis, Charles Julius Edmond	"	"
	Owen, Richard John	"	"
1909	Lewis, Gabriel Isaac	Wellington	Law

SOUTH AFRICA

1893	Gloag, Ralph Wardwell	Port Elizabeth	Law
1907	Freeze, Seldon Harry	Cape Town	Dental
1908	Quinn, Rupert Wm. Schombergh	Johannesburg	"
1909	Davis, Lemuel Morgan	Cape Town	"
	Sheppard, Philip Albert Edward	Stellenbosch	Medical

INDIA

1890	Bruce, Henry Goodnow	Satara	Graduate
1893	Bamje, Manakshah	Bombay	Medical
1900	Swaminadhan, Subharama	Madras	Scientific
1907	Rau, Gokran Subba	Calicut	Summer
	Sanford, Rowland Rufus	Vizianagram	Medical
1909	Gaekwar, Jaisint	Baroda	College
	Shirgaokar, Raoji Raghunath	"	Graduate
	Talwar, Fatch Chand	Gujranwala	Grad. Appl. Scien.
	Tinckom-Fernandez, W. George	Quetta	College
	Vogel, Paul Henry	Ootacamund	Grad. Appl. Scien.

CHINA

1907	Kew, Irvin Whiteley	Hong Kong	Dental

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LOCATION WITH REFERENCE TO BOSTON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD COLLEGE

AND THE

GRADUATE SCHOOLS

OF

ARTS AND SCIENCES	DIVINITY
APPLIED SCIENCE	LAW
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	MEDICINE

CAMBRIDGE
Published by the University
1908

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GENERAL STATEMENT

Harvard University includes Harvard College, and the following graduate schools requiring a bachelor's degree for admission: the Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, and Business Administration. This organization is unique among educational institutions. It is believed that a liberal education as given by the normal American college is the best foundation for a professional education, although it is not assumed that all young men can afford the time which this involves, but rather that for the exceptional young man the investment is safe and wise, and one that will be returned to him many fold in his professional career. In professional studies it is a great advantage to a student to associate with graduates only, and an especially great advantage when these graduates are from many colleges and from all parts of the country. In adopting this organization for its professional schools, the University has done as much as a single institution can do to maintain the more liberal course of study in American colleges as an essential part of our educational system. One of the greatest benefits resulting from this general organization is the resort to Harvard of the most ambitious students from all parts of the country, serving as an effective safeguard against provincialism, and promoting keen intellectual zeal and competition.

General Organization

The present resort to the graduate schools from other colleges is shown in the following figures. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, at the time the last Catalogue was issued, 143 colleges and universities were represented; in the Graduate School of Applied Science, 14; in the Divinity School, 37 colleges, universities and theological seminaries; in the Medical School, 57 colleges and universities, and in the Law School, 121.

Students and Teachers from other Colleges

Drawing its students widely the University has also drawn widely for its instructing staff. On the several Faculties 59 other institutions are represented by graduates. It is to be noted that these figures apply only to Faculty members. They do not include the large body of annual appointments which would materially augment the list. The institutions thus represented on the Faculties are: Acadia, Allegheny (Pa.), Amherst, Berlin, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Cambridge, Case School of Applied Science, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Dalhousie, Dantzic, Dartmouth, Denison, Edinburgh, Göttingen, Hamburg, Hanover (Pa.), Haverford, Heidelberg, Howard (Ala.), Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Leipsic, Leland Stanford Jr., London, McGill, Marietta, Maryland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan, Minnesota, Munich, New Mexico, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oxford, Princeton, Queen's (Kingston), Randolph-Macon, Southern California, Swarthmore, Texas, Toronto, United States Naval Academy, Ursinus (Pa.), Vermont, Victoria (Toronto), Virginia, Washington (Mo.), Williams, Wisconsin, Yale, and Zurich.

This pamphlet is intended to describe the University and the conditions of life in Cambridge less formally and more broadly than does the University Catalogue. Inquiries for more detailed information should be addressed to the Secretaries of the several schools, all having the address, Harvard University, Cambridge, except the Secretary of the Medical School whose address is Longwood Avenue, Boston.

History and Environment

Harvard University, founded as a college in 1636, was for over half a century, until the College of William and Mary was chartered in Virginia, in 1693, the only college in the country. The year following its foundation it was established in Newtowne; and the name of the town changed to Cambridge. Although only three miles inland on the banks of the Charles, Cambridge was at that time a frontier settlement. There is still lingering evidence of this fact in the clumps of willows, sprouts from the old stockade against the Indians, crossing what is now a part of the College grounds.

The College is the centre of Old Cambridge. From it westward and northward run the three principal streets, Brattle Street, past the houses of Longfellow and Lowell; Garden Street, past

SCALE OF FEET

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000

PETERS ENGRS., BOSTON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENTS IN CAMBRIDGE

the elm under which Washington took command of the American army and past the Observatory and the Botanic Garden; and Massachusetts Avenue, to Lexington and Concord, the road along which the British soldiers retreated after the Battle of Concord. Near where Garden Street and Massachusetts Avenue separate, on Holmes Place, stood the house in which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born, and in which were the headquarters of General Ward and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1775. On this stretch of green, June 16, 1775, Samuel Langdon, President of Harvard University, that "hotbed of sedition," offered a prayer for the Continental troops there assembled under Colonel Prescott, before they marched to Bunker Hill. On Holmes Place are now the buildings of the Harvard Law School. Near by is a group of buildings, Massachusetts, Harvard, Hollis, and Holden, which date back to pre-Revolutionary times. These buildings were used as quarters for the Continental Army, the College, for a short time during the Revolution, having been moved to Concord.

The University derives many advantages from its nearness to Boston. The Harvard College Library is at least the fourth and possibly the third library in size in the country, — the Congressional Library being first, — but it is a considerable advantage to have so near the University the Boston Public Library, which is second in size. Other libraries, such as the Boston Athenaeum, the State Library, the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the library of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society furnish reënforcement in particular fields. Boston is an important musical centre, and is visited by many lecturers and men of note. A terminal centre for railroads and for steamship lines, it affords many and convenient means of communication with the immediate and more distant parts of the country. The highly developed park system of Boston and of the metropolitan district is one of the great charms of the region.

The more distant surroundings of Cambridge, the coast and woods, the lake regions of Maine and the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and the Cape, afford beautiful and varied scenery for the vacation periods. The steamship service to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia gives ready access to a beautiful region, at comparatively slight expense,

for an economical long vacation. The neighboring coast towns of Plymouth, Salem, Marblehead, and Gloucester are reminiscent of Colonial days and are of simple, picturesque beauty.

General Statistics

The general statistics of the University are as follows: — Its material resources are represented by an invested, income-bearing endowment of about twenty million dollars, and buildings, laboratories, and museums, valued, conservatively, at twelve million dollars. The grounds for instruction and research, and for the use of students, include 80 acres in Cambridge for varied University purposes; 63 acres across the river in Boston for athletic purposes; 11 acres for the Medical School buildings in Boston; 394 acres for applied biology, arboriculture, horticulture, and allied subjects, in Jamaica Plain, a suburb of Boston; 700 acres on Squam Lake in the foothills of the White Mountains, for the Summer Engineering Camp; and 2000 acres, the Harvard Forest, at Petersham, for field work in forestry; a total of over 3200 acres. To this list may be added the Arequipa Observatory in Peru.

On the staff of the University, there are 566 officers of instruction, and 122 officers of administration, preachers, curators, etc. Not counting the students in the Summer School (1126), the students in the afternoon and Saturday courses for teachers (104), or the students in Radcliffe College (women 420), the number of students in Harvard University at the time of the issue of the Catalogue of 1907–08 was 4012. Harvard University is not co-educational.

College Dormitories

There are sixteen dormitories belonging to the University, seven of which surround what is called the College Yard. These buildings are in the main occupied by undergraduates, though much sought for by graduate students in certain departments for which they are convenient. Walter Hastings Hall, on Massachusetts Avenue, a large brick building, well appointed, is near the Law School, and is in large measure occupied by Law School students. Conant Hall, on Oxford Street, has been given over entirely to graduate students — mainly to students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Twelve of the rooms in Conant Hall and twenty of the rooms in College House are furnished by the University with almost everything necessary for immediate occupancy. Some of the buildings in the College Yard, while devoid of luxuries, and indeed of rather

HARVARD HALL AND THE WEST GATE

meagre equipment in the way of conveniences, are regarded as desirable because of their associations. Rooms are more attractive when they have associations with the student days of Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, William Fitzhugh Lee; of the historians, John Lothrop Motley, Francis Parkman, George Bancroft, and William H. Prescott; of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes; of Edward Everett Hale and Phillips Brooks, and others whose names are as well known locally and held in as affectionate regard. The Harvard Memorial Society has made these associations more real and more personal by posting in each room a printed list of its occupants from the beginning.

A general idea of the cost of rooms in the College buildings can be had from the following figures.

Number of Rooms	Rent	Number of Rooms	Rent
5	$50 or less	113	$130 to $150
80	55 to $75	160	160 to 200
64	80 to 100	65	210 to 250
72	105 to 125	94	250 to 350

Cost of Rooms

It should be added that many of these rooms are suitable for and are customarily occupied by two students. In fact, one hundred and fifty "rooms" have two bedrooms in addition to the study, and eighty-two have what is called a double bedroom. Some not so described are occupied by two students. The average price of a College room is $163; taking into account the number of rooms that are occupied by two students, the average cost per student of rooming in a College building during the past year was $105. The care of all rooms is assumed by the University. Forty per cent. of the rooms are heated by steam. The others are heated by open fires at an annual cost to the occupants of about $20. The cost of lighting a room is about $5. Distributing this additional cost, the average cost per student of rooming in a college building, including heat, light, and care, is $117.

A printed circular giving information in regard to each room can be had by application to the Bursar of the University. A list of the rooms vacant for the following year is prepared early in March. The time and conditions for the application for rooms are given in the University Catalogue.

The University has two dining halls, both of which are run by student associations on a coöperative plan, securing for their members board at cost.

Memorial Hall is the larger of the two dining halls. Its limit of membership is thirteen hundred and twenty. The great hall is of imposing proportions and possesses both dignity and beauty. Its excellent stained-glass windows are impressive memorials of alumni classes or their distinguished members. On the walls are hung portraits of graduates and benefactors of the University. Pictures by Copley, Stuart, and Trumbull make the collection unusually rich in early American portraiture. The kitchen and serving-room have been recently equipped, and are models of cleanliness and convenience. The hall is conducted on a combination table d'hôte and à la carte system. The average price of board for the past year was $5.33 per week.

Dining Halls

Application for admission may be made by any member of the University, and by any one intending to enter the University. Friends may secure seats together by forming a "Club Table." Application for membership should be made on or before September 15, to secure a chance in the first allotment of seats for the following College year. The Hall opens a little before the beginning of College. Application blanks, notice of the date of opening, and further information, may be obtained from the Auditor, Harvard Dining Association, Memorial Hall, Cambridge.

Randall Hall, designed to supply board at a low cost, has a membership of eleven hundred. The board in Randall Hall is entirely à la carte, and averages about $3.75 per student per week.

A large and well-equipped hospital for the students, the Stillman Infirmary, has been made available by a recent generous gift. It is situated on Mt. Auburn Street, about half a mile from the College Yard, and commands a view of the Charles River Parkway and the Soldier's Field. In return for an annual fee of four dollars, which is charged on the February term-bills of all students registered in the Cambridge departments of the University, any sick student is admitted to the Infirmary and is given, without further charge, a bed in a ward, board, and ordinary nursing for a period of two weeks. It is ordinarily expected that patients shall employ their own physicians, but needy students are attended by the Medical Visitor without charge.

Hospital and Medical Care

The Infirmary has proved of inestimable value not only by meeting the demands of serious cases, both medical and surgical, and by providing effective means for the treatment and control of contagious diseases, but also by furnishing in trivial cases the simple diet and care necessary for their relief which patients might obtain at home, but which are not available in lodgings. The administration of the Infirmary so commends itself to students that they regard the use of its privileges as a matter of course, and not at all as an extreme measure.

Tuition Fees

The tuition fees in the University vary in the several schools. In the undergraduate department the fee is $150 for a student working at the normal rate, and taking a four-year course to complete his work. If, however, he takes more than the ordinary number of courses, as he must do in order to graduate in three years, the tuition fee is thereby increased at the rate of $20 for each additional course. The tuition fee in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Applied Science, the Divinity and the Law School is $150, and in the Medical School $200. Laboratory courses involve small additional laboratory fees, varying with the subject and with the course. To the tuition fee should be added the infirmary fee of $4 as one of the fixed charges.

Cost of Living

The expenses of room, heat, and light, $117, of tuition and hospital service, $154, and of board, $213, make a total of $484. This sum does not include laboratory fees, expenditure for books, stationery, or laundry, for music or the theatre, or other personal expenses. It is neither the least nor the greatest amount which a student may reasonably expend should circumstances demand or permit. It is possible, by going a little distance from the College grounds, to secure lodgings at a very low cost. It is possible to secure board at a distance from the College for less than the average board in Memorial Hall; and Randall Hall is less expensive than Memorial Hall by a dollar and a half a week. On the other hand, the private dormitories south of the College Yard are much more expensive than the College rooms and furnish a greater number of conveniences and luxuries, while club and private dining-tables are more expensive than Memorial Hall.

A pamphlet entitled "Students' Expenses and College Aids" has been published by the University, and will be mailed on application. It should be secured by every student whose means are closely limited. The following is the introductory paragraph of this pamphlet: —

Aids for Students of Limited Means

"Almost every mail brings to the University at least one letter in which the writer asks if he can work his way through Harvard. It is hard to answer such letters except in the most general way, for whether the writer will be successful or not depends chiefly on his own energy and ability. The Secretary can assure the questioner that it is possible to work one's way through Harvard, for there are always many self-supporting students in College, and he can also assure him that the experience of many students shows that if a man has health, energy, cheerfulness, a good preparation for College work, and enough money in hand or assured for the necessary expenses of the first year, the chances are that he will never have to turn back. A student who obtains a good start is almost sure to find before the first year is over a way to continue his studies."

The University distributes annually over $135,000 in prizes, scholarships, fellowships, and other beneficiary aid. In addition to this there has recently been announced a bequest with an income of over $20,000 a year to be used as travelling fellowships.

For the past twenty years the University has maintained an Appointments Office. The following paragraph is taken from an account in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine (Dec., 1907) of the operation of this office for the past academic year: —

Opportunities for Earning Money

"The Appointments Office seeks to provide occupation of both a temporary and permanent nature for the men who, by filing registration cards or blanks, become candidates for one kind of work or another. During the past year, 500 undergraduates and graduates registered as applicants for term-time employment, and 533 for occupation during the summer. They indicate the nature of the work they desire by underlining the various sorts of occupation set forth on the registration cards. Occasionally the card may be returned with the terse, comprehensive statement, 'Willing to do any work that is reputable.' And indeed the

corps of students registered in the Appointments Office may be compared, not inaptly, to some of the volunteer regiments of the Civil War — they can do anything and everything. For example, one man had been a telegraph operator for two years, and came to the University to study electricity. His experience was too valuable an asset to be neglected, however, and he spent part of his nights on one of the New York wires of the Western Union; he had taught school, too, and proved to be an excellent tutor in mathematics. Another youth had a more varied experience. After service as a printer's devil, telegraph operator, clerk in a country store and a great Western department store, he worked his way to the East to school and finally to Cambridge. With only a few dollars in his pocket to meet the College expenses for four years, he naturally took the first job offered him by the Appointments Office, that of sawing wood. By the summer of his junior year, he was earning $135 a month at the head of an active publicity bureau. He was graduated *magna cum laude*, and is now in Chicago in a position secured for him by the Office."

During the academic year 1906–07 the Appointments Office secured over 1,450 temporary jobs for students in residence. It is impossible to estimate the aggregate value of these, as the Office is not in a position to secure accurate data in regard to the length of time that such employment is continued.

Employment after Graduation

An even more interesting activity of the Appointments Office under the administration of the Alumni Secretary has been that of securing permanent positions for graduates of the several Schools of the University. Within a single year — the past year — the Appointments Office, with the co-operation of the departments, secured, for graduates, permanent salaried positions outside of the University of an immediate annual value of over $325,000. The potential value of these positions, by promotion, is very much greater than even this large sum. These figures do not include the positions filled through the influence of the Faculties of Law and of Medicine, nor many positions filled by departments and officers of instruction acting independently. The aggregate value of all the positions secured by the University during the year for the graduates of the various departments was well over half a million dollars.

HARVARD COLLEGE

History

Harvard College was founded in 1636 upon an appropriation of four hundred pounds by the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and two years later received as a bequest from John Harvard his library and half his other property. For half a century it was the only college in the American colonies. Not until a century and a half had elapsed did it begin to add the professional schools which have combined with it to form the University. It still remains, by tradition, by weight of numbers, and by reason of the fundamental importance of liberal studies, the very heart of the University.

Admission

As far back as can be traced, certainly as far back as 1740, admission to the College has been ordinarily by examination. In spite of all that has been accomplished in the way of improving and standardizing secondary schools in different parts of the country, the College can through its administration of this system treat with the most even justice those candidates who come from neighboring schools, or schools that regularly fit pupils for Harvard, and those candidates who come from schools which are more remote. The subjects in which examinations are offered comprise most of those which are taught in secondary schools; and in order to make a proper allowance for variation in school programmes, and in the opportunities of individual students considerable latitude is permitted to each candidate in the selection of subjects for examination. Thus a student may enter Harvard College as a candidate for the A.B. degree with but one ancient language, and as a candidate for the S.B. degree offering neither Latin nor Greek. A candidate is not required to take all his examinations at one period, but may divide them between different years, or between June and September of the same year, and he will be permanently credited with any subject in which he has passed. Admission may be obtained either through the examinations held by the College, or through

those held by the College Entrance Examination Board. Admission without examination is permitted only to students who have satisfactorily done a considerable amount of college work in another institution, and whose attainments, thus attested, have covered the subjects prescribed for admission by examination.

Instruction

The instruction in Harvard College, in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, in the Graduate School of Business Administration, and in the Graduate School of Applied Science, is under one Faculty, called the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Instruction is offered in the following subjects: Anthropology, Architecture, Astronomy, Botany, Celtic, Chemistry, Classical Philology, Comparative Literature, Comparative Philology, Economics, Education, Engineering, English, Fine Arts, Forestry, French, Geology and Geography, German, Government, Greek, History, History of Religions, Indic Philology, Italian, Landscape Architecture, Latin, Mathematics Mineralogy and Petrography, Mining and Metallurgy, Music, Netherlandish, Philosophy, Physics, Physiology, Public Speaking, Romance Languages and Literatures, Romance Philology, Scandinavian, Semitic Languages and History, Slavic Languages, Social Ethics, Spanish, Zoölogy. The courses in these subjects are arranged in three groups: those "primarily for undergraduates," "for graduates and undergraduates," and "primarily for graduates." The courses in the first two groups are open without question to qualified undergraduate students; but an undergraduate must secure the instructor's permission to enter any course in the third group. In the first and middle groups there are in all 341 courses. Every Freshman is required to take a course in English composition, unless he has anticipated it by a special examination at the time of admission; and every Freshman who has not offered both French and German for admission is required to take in his Freshman year a course in the subject not offered. The remainder of the courses of the Freshman year must be selected from a limited number of specified courses, but he may obtain admission to other courses by securing the written consent of the instructor in the course. This selection is made under the guidance of a specially appointed adviser. The student's choice of studies in subsequent years is limited, in each field of study, by the sequence of courses in that field; thus, no advanced courses in Political Economy can be

elected unless the student has first taken an introductory course known as Economics 1; and again, such a course as Physics 3 must have been preceded by Physics C or its equivalent, and the student must have taken or be taking a course in Calculus. Although the student has no official adviser after his Freshman year, nevertheless every instructor in the University gladly gives his advice to any student who wishes to consult him. The full success of the adviser system depends on the student's disposition to utilize it; but the earnest student finds in the elective system both opportunity and stimulus for his best development.

Summer School

At the Summer School in Cambridge from the first week in July to the second week in August, and at the Summer Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, from the middle of June to the end of August, there are many courses which count toward the degree, and which correspond closely to courses given in the winter session. In certain technical lines, such as surveying and shopwork, courses are given only in the summer session.

Requirements for the Degree

The requirements for the degree, formerly stated as four years of study and the passing of examinations on the work of each year, is now expressed only in terms of courses, seventeen courses being required for the degree. But no student is permitted to take less than four courses or more than six courses in one academic year. It has thus become possible for a student entering clear of admission conditions to complete the work for the degree in three or three and a half years.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science are enrolled in Harvard College. The requirements for either degree permit free choice among the courses of instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; but a few courses that may be counted toward the degree of Bachelor of Science cannot be counted toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The significance of the two degrees is practically identical, so far as the requirements of college work are concerned, the essential difference between them being in the requirements for admission. It is necessary for a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts to offer either Elementary Latin or Elementary Greek for admission; and the candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science may

offer certain subjects for admission which cannot be counted toward the admission of a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Harvard College offers by its elective system the greatest possible freedom of opportunity for those who wish to obtain a liberal education in the arts and sciences, whether as the end of their academic training, or as a basis for further study in Divinity, Medicine, Law, or the various scientific professions, such as Engineering, Architecture, Forestry, etc. Each student is permitted to shape his own programme of work, and is afforded every opportunity to obtain expert advice.

The price of rooms and of board has already been discussed in the general statement, but there are certain aspects of the dormitory question which primarily relate to undergraduate life. The dormitories belonging to the College, some sixteen in number, offer, at reasonable rates, comfortable though not luxurious quarters. Within the past fifteen years a number of well-appointed private dormitories, with relatively high-priced rooms, have been built near the College. They are supervised by resident officers of the University, and form an important part of the University's residential system. There is a prevalent sentiment among the students that everyone should occupy a room in the College Yard during at least part of his College course, and for the rooms in Holworthy and in some of the other buildings there is keen competition. Rooms in private houses are very much like the rooms in private houses in any college town. On the other hand, the clubs at Harvard differ from those of other colleges in rarely providing dormitory accommodation for the members. While there are few, if any, fraternities in the sense in which the term is used elsewhere, the social activities of the students find expression in over one hundred clubs or societies of various sorts, linguistic, scientific, religious, musical, literary, and social.

Dormitories

There are a number of clubs, the activities of which are designed to supplement the instruction of the University in various lines, — the Cercle Français, the Deutscher Verein, La Sociedad Española, the Circolo Italiano, the History Club, the Natural History Society, the Zoölogical Club, the Chemical Club, and others of analogous purpose. Of the modern language societies, the Cercle Français may be taken as typical. It was

Literary and Scientific Clubs

established in the college year 1886–87. At first it was a debating society, conducting its meetings in French. For the past twenty years it has maintained, under liberal endowment, an annual series of lectures given in French by eminent scholars and publicists of France. These lectures are open to all members of the University and, with some restrictions, to the public. The Cercle, which is composed entirely of undergraduates, also performs annually some classical French drama. The other linguistic clubs are less varied in their activities, but likewise serve to stimulate an interest in their languages. The scientific societies are composed sometimes wholly of undergraduates, sometimes of graduates and undergraduates, and meet at frequent intervals for the discussion of scientific subjects. Several debating societies may also be regarded as belonging in this class of organizations.

Religious Societies

There are a number of clubs devoted to the religious and social service activities of the students. Many of these have their headquarters in the Phillips Brooks House, a simple and beautiful memorial to Bishop Brooks. The Phillips Brooks House Association is a large organization, including all the societies having their headquarters in the House, and also many men not members of any of the constituent societies. These constituent societies are the St. Paul's Society (Episcopalian), the Christian Association (allied to the National Young Men's Christian Association), and the St. Paul's Catholic Club. The Catholic Club now has a house of its own, but retains its connection with the Association. The Association, with a total membership of over five hundred, carries on those general activities which serve all of the societies equally. It maintains an information bureau for new students at the beginning of the year, and gives a reception to the Freshmen, canvasses the Freshman Class in the interests of the Brooks House undertakings, arranges Sunday afternoon gatherings in the House during the winter months with a talk or reading, music, and light refreshments, and carries on various forms of social service work throughout the year. The Social Service Committee of the Association, through a sub-committee, collects clothing and magazines, in such amounts that they are measured in tons, for distribution through various Missions and Associated Charities of Cambridge, Boston, and New York. Another sub-committee issues a call for volunteers, and during

the year arranges entertainments of vocal and instrumental music, readings, legerdemain, etc., in the almshouses, hospitals, sailors' havens, and other philanthropic institutions in Boston and surrounding towns. Still a third committee arranges for students to act as instructors in missions, settlement schools, and boys' clubs.

Musical Clubs

Of the several musical clubs, the Pierian Sodality, an organization for orchestral music, founded in 1808, is probably the oldest musical association in the country. Under the general guidance of the Department of Music of the Faculty, the Sodality has risen to the very creditable performance of classical music. The Glee Club dates from 1858; the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs are of later origin. These three clubs have a pleasant custom of giving informal concerts in the Yard on warm evenings towards the close of the term. Each of these clubs has its counterpart in the Freshman class. Still another musical organization, the Harvard Musical Club, the purpose of which is to promote interest in the art and theory of music, and to encourage its study in the University, gives an annual concert each winter at which original compositions are produced.

The Harvard Union

There is one club in the University to which all students are eligible, and to which nearly all belong. The Harvard Union, a gift to the University by a member of the Corporation, is a club of students, graduates, and instructors. Its living room has become the centre of College life, and is the accepted place for mass meetings and for large gatherings of graduates and undergraduates. Each Tuesday evening throughout the year is "Union Night," and for an hour or so several hundred students meet in the living room for readings and lectures by men of national prominence. There is a large dining room for the use of members and their guests, and a smaller dining room for ladies. Any student may become a member of the Union by making application to the Treasurer and paying the annual dues of $10.

Social Clubs

Of the forty or more social clubs in the College, only an insignificant number are secret societies or fraternities, so-called, and only a very small number are mutually exclusive. A number have club houses, but without dormitory accommodations. No student restricts his circle of friends to the club or clubs of which he happens to be a member, nor do

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BOAT HOUSES, STADIUM, AND ATHLETIC FIELDS

the clubs furnish the exclusive resources for social enjoyment. Consequently non-membership in a club is neither a conspicuous fact, nor in itself a matter for grave concern. Further than this it is difficult to describe the very flexible club system of the College.

Considerable interest is taken by the undergraduates in their daily and periodical publications. These are five in number. The

Student Publications

Harvard Crimson appears daily, excepting Sundays. The *Lampoon*, the college illustrated comic paper, and the *Advocate*, the oldest of the five, are published fortnightly. The *Monthly*, as its name implies, and the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* are published once a month. Of the Harvard men who in their college days served on the editorial boards of student publications many have become eminent in later life, and some have become famous, notably, Edward Everett, Samuel Gilman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Phillips Brooks, Roger Wolcott, and Theodore Roosevelt. All of the undergraduate publications are managed and edited by the students themselves, and afford valuable training,

The Gymnasium, which is near the dormitories in the Yard, has locker accommodations for 2400 students; and regular instruction is

Athletics

given throughout the year in various gymnastic sports. On Jarvis, Holmes, and Soldier's Fields there are 60 tennis courts, all of which are occupied on fair afternoons. The two boat houses, the Weld and the University, have locker accommodations for 750 and 500 students respectively, and are equipped with 28 eight-oar shells and barges, and 60 four-oar, pair-oar, and single shells and wherries. Free instruction in rowing is given to members. On the Soldier's Field, 63 acres in area, are the Locker Building, with 1500 lockers and large shower-baths, the Base-ball Cage, covering an area of 7700 square feet, the Stadium, seating 25,000 persons, with foot-ball field and running track, a second foot-ball field and several base-ball fields. Every effort is made to engage a large number of students in moderate exercise. Last year over 200 students were on the various foot-ball teams, and over 150 on the base-ball teams. There were 400 regularly enrolled participants in track and field athletics, over 600 students coming out at the beginning of the season. Over 900 students were members of the Weld and Newell

Boat Clubs, and 650 were regularly on the river. The varsity, class, and scrub games and races, the Leiter Cup Series in base-ball, and the Dormitory boat races give excellent and interesting sport for all.

The following, taken from an article by Dean Briggs on "Harvard and the Individual," gives a vivid and accurate picture of Harvard undergraduate life: —

Harvard and the Individual

"A story told by Professor Palmer and afterward printed by Mr. E. S. Martin reveals the divided interests of Harvard. On the evening of a mass meeting in Massachusetts Hall for the discussion of some point in the athletic relations between Harvard and Yale, Professor Palmer went to Sever Hall, where Mr. David A. Wells was to lecture on banking; and as he went he was troubled by the thought that 'those boys' would all be in Massachusetts Hall, and that Mr. Wells would have no audience. Arriving at the lecture hall, which seats over four hundred persons, he found standing-room only; and it was not Cambridge women that filled the seats — it was Harvard students. After the lecture, remembering that there should be that evening a meeting of the Classical Club, he went to the top of Stoughton Hall to find there between twenty and thirty men, who, oblivious alike of banking and of Yale, had spent the evening in a discussion of Homeric philology. 'Harvard indifference,' says one critic; 'Harvard University,' says another. Much of the strength of Harvard lies in her variety of interests. Side by side with the boys whose passion is foot-ball are the men whose passion is mathematics or philosophy, who care nothing for intercollegiate politics and less than nothing for intercollegiate athletics; and such is the freedom of Harvard that these men are suffered to follow their own bent, and are not forced into a life with which they have no sympathy. To one who has lived in Harvard College it is the college of all colleges for the recognition of individual needs and individual rights; of the inevitable and delightful variety in talent and temperament, and even in enthusiasm. When all the people in one place are interested in one thing, it may be inspiration, and it may be provinciality. When everybody in a university shouts at every ball game, athletics prosper, but culture pines. Where Greek and the chapel are elective, base-ball should not be prescribed; and where base-ball is not prescribed,

there are sure to be individuals who cannot always occupy either the diamond or the bleachers.

"'We grant,' it may be said, 'that Harvard allows and encourages a man to lead an independent intellectual life, to get all the Greek he wants, and all the chemistry he wants — and no more; but what of human fellowship, the real and great and permanent blessing of college life?' The answer of any one who knows the College is this. If a man is interested in anything outside of himself, he will get human fellowship in Cambridge; if he is not, he will not get it anywhere. The best friendships, as divers wise men have told us, are based on common interest in work. Editors of a college paper, debaters in a college team, students working side by side in a laboratory — or even in athletics, now that athletics have ceased to be play — these men, and not the fellow poker-players, are laying the foundation of permanent friendship. Harvard College contains hundreds of groups of men who come together for work which they do for the love of it; and in some one of these an earnest man is sure to find or make his friends. Is it better to know everybody in a class of fifty or fifty in a class of five hundred? Which offers the more reasonable and promising basis for the friendship of a life? Is there not, after all, some danger when even affinities are, as it were, prescribed and provincial — some danger in that extempore intimacy, that almost instantaneous swearing of eternal friendship, which a small community may demand?

"'But what of the relation between student and instructor?' In a small college the Faculty know, or think they know, every student. Between the large college and the small there is a real difference in the relation of the instructors as a whole toward the students as individuals, and in the relation of the students as a whole toward the instructors as individuals. In Harvard University are over three hundred professors, instructors, and assistants under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences alone, of whom more than a third are members of that Faculty appointed either for a term of years or without limit of time. No teacher knows by sight every other teacher; still less does any teacher know every student. Yet many teachers know more students than they would or could know in a small college; and every student is known by several teachers besides his Freshman 'adviser.' Even the

large lecture courses are so combined with laboratory work or conferences or excursions that the students in them are brought into contact with the younger teachers if not with the older ones. There is, I believe, no college in which the relation between instructor and pupil is more delightful. The maturer students are frequently consulted in matters of general importance and frequently called upon to help other students who need the strength that comes from strong friends. Many instructors invite students to their houses, or keep certain hours clear, as the University preachers do, for any and all students.

"Within a few years the wives of certain University officers have instituted a series of afternoon teas on Fridays between Thanksgiving and the first of March, and have invited all members of the University. The teas, on which students at first looked sceptically if not scornfully, are now fairly established. They have done much in giving newcomers what they sadly need – the society of refined women – and in giving all students opportunities of meeting persons whom it is a privilege to know. The room used for the teas is the large parlor of Phillips Brooks House; the rug in the centre was Bishop Brooks's own; and the bust in the adjoining hall, with the tablet beside it, leads men's thoughts to him for whom the house was named, and in whose honor it was dedicated to hospitality as well as to piety.

"The homesick Freshman from a distant State finds at Cambridge a better welcome than he expects, though no kindness can at once and forever annihilate homesickness. Some years ago a well-known professor walking through the College Yard at the beginning of the autumn term met a young man whose aspect prompted him to say: 'Are you looking for anybody?' The young man answered: 'I don't know anybody this side of the Rocky Mountains.' Of what immediately followed I know nothing, but can guess much. Of one thing I am sure — the young man is to-day a loyal graduate of Harvard College. Nowadays the newly arrived student finds waiting for him, even before he meets his 'adviser,' a committee of instructors and undergraduates whose business and whose pleasure it is to help him adjust himself to his new surroundings. Nor has he been long at the University before he is invited to the room of a Junior or a Senior, to meet there a few members of his own class, as well as members of other classes. There he

and his classmates are entertained by the older men, who often give them serious and sensible advice; and there they are made to feel that they are 'taken into the team.' 'Entertained,' I said, not hazed, as of old; and though the decline and fall of hazing may cut off Freshmen from the instantaneous friendships of coöperative self-defence, few will regard it as a mark of degeneration. To at least one of these entertainments every Freshman is invited, for the large committee of Seniors and Juniors in charge assigns each Freshman to some one man. Freshmen are invited, also, by their class president to social evening meetings, for which purpose, since scarcely any room can hold them all, the class is sometimes divided into squads of fifty or sixty. Again, in the new Harvard Union, which, like so much else, the University owes to Mr. Henry L. Higginson, the newcomer finds countless opportunities of scraping acquaintance with his fellows.

"Probably the sick student is better and more promptly cared for at Harvard than at any other university in the world. Here, as elsewhere, a taciturn and courageous person may bear much pain and disease without revealing his bodily state to a physician; but nowhere is such conduct less necessary and less excusable. Every student not well enough to attend College exercises need only send word to the Medical Visitor, who will come at once to his room and tell him what to do. If the case is simple the Medical Visitor gives advice and, if need be, a prescription; if it requires prolonged medical attendance, he sends for any physician that the student may name. He himself keeps fixed office hours in the College Yard for consultation with such students as need him; nor does he receive pay for any part of his work as Medical Visitor beyond his salary from the University. The promptness and the devotion of this officer reduce to a minimum the danger of contagion from epidemics. For the care of the sick, the Stillman Infirmary has already a nearly perfect equipment; and the new ward for contagious diseases will make the Infirmary complete.

"As to moral aid for the individual students, no one who is not inside of Harvard life can begin to know how many young fellows are aiding the weaker brethren to lead clean, sober, and honest lives; how much responsibility of all sorts the best students will take, not merely for their personal friends but for anybody that they can help. Some years ago a young man of strange and

forbidding character was seen running round and round on a Cambridge sidewalk, imagining that he was Adam flying from temptation; and though obviously insane he was put into the station-house. The case was made known to a student who as a child had attended the same school. He had never known the sick man well, and had never known good of him; yet he got his release from the station-house, promising to be responsible for him through the night. With the aid of a fellow-student he took into his own rooms the insane man, and gave him the bedroom. He himself with his friend sat up all night in the adjoining study. Into this study the madman would issue from time to time, making night hideous to the two watchers; but they did not lose patience. In the morning the student in charge secured a physician, assumed the responsibility of a guardian, drove with the sick man to the nearest asylum, advanced money (of which he was notoriously short) for necessary expenses, and then, exhausted, hastened to New York to meet his fellow-members of the Hasty Pudding Club (who had started, I believe, the night before) and appeared as a smiling star in the performance for which he had been so strangely prepared. No casual observer would have dreamed that in this apparently thoughtless person were the quick courage and devotion which made inevitable the acceptance of a revolting service for a youth who was almost an outcast.

"The University is a little world with all the varied enthusiasms of athletic, intellectual, social, and moral life: and in spite of the temptation here as in other worlds, little or big, for men to break up into small and exclusive groups, the number of students who have with their fellows an acquaintance wide and varied is exceedingly large. Our wiser students recognize the truth of the late Lord Dundreary's famous proverb, 'Birds of a feather gather no moss,' and act accordingly. Moreover there are few communities, if any, in which a man may stand more firmly on what he himself is and does, trusting to be judged thereby. I doubt whether any student within my memory was ever more warmly admired and loved than Marshall Newell, a farmer boy. He was, it is true, an athlete, 'an athlete sturdy, alert and brave.' Athletics made him widely known; what made him widely loved was not athletics but the strong, healthy, simple and fearless heart, which revealed itself in his athletics as in everything else about him; and when he died

one of the social leaders of his college days said sincerely that it was worth while to spend four years in Harvard College, merely to have known such a man as he.

"Not many years ago a big country boy named Adelbert Shaw entered Harvard College as a special student. He had been fitting himself for Wesleyan University, and had changed his plans so suddenly that he could not take all the Harvard examinations for regular standing. On his arrival he knew but one or two persons in the University. He had little capital besides a strong body and mind, an unmistakable good nature, a big earnestness, and an unusual aptitude for turning from one kind of work to another with equal devotion to each and no waste of power in the transition. On the foot-ball field he made people laugh by his awkwardness and by the beaming good humor with which he hurled himself into the scrimmage; in the class-room he was as earnest as on the ball field; in his own room, notwithstanding his sudden and universal popularity, he worked hard, and in study hours kept his door closed to all but the few that he knew best. He was not a great athlete, though he might have become one. He played in the Freshman foot-ball team, was a substitute in the University foot-ball squad, and later appeared as a candidate for the University crew. In the spring of his first year at Cambridge, he was thrown out of a single shell and was drowned. His body was sent home; but after it had gone, a service was held in Appleton Chapel, which contained that day more students than I have ever seen in it before or since. In Holden Chapel the athletes had a service of their own; and the student who took charge of it could scarcely speak. Shaw was a religious man, earnest in religion as in all things; yet he was never praised more highly than by a student who was known as a cynic. In a few months this unknown country boy had won the respect and the affection of the College that some still call indifferent, undemocratic, an aristocracy of Boston society and New York wealth.

"If a youth makes no friends in Cambridge, it is stupendously his own fault. I do not say that it is impossible for a Harvard student to go off by himself, dig a hole, lie down in it, and stay there — as he might not be able to do at a small college; I do say that those who affirm Harvard to be undemocratic or to value men for their money are either misinformed or defamatory. I could

name plenty of men whom heaps of money did not save from social failure in Harvard College; and even more whom narrow means and want of family connection did not cut off from almost universal popularity. Students at Harvard, like students elsewhere - - like all men, young or old — may misjudge their fellows, and, misjudging them, may use them cruelly. Yet even in such cases most of the blame belongs usually to the misjudged man. The student who bears himself well and does something for his class or his College is sure eventually to succeed. In the Freshman year a few prizes may be given to attractive loafers; but in the long run the Harvard public insists on some form of achievement. No individual who does anything worth doing, and does it with all his might, need be lost in the crowd at Harvard; and, taken for all in all, Harvard is the best place I know for the individual youth."

DIVINITY SCHOOL

History

A LEADING purpose of the founders of Harvard College was "to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministery to the churches, when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." Accordingly for two generations, the College was virtually a theological school in its curriculum and dominant influences, and in the purposes of its students. With the rise of new interests, however, the college gradually lost this initial character, although the incumbent of the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, the first endowed chair in the College, supervised the studies of young men preparing for the Christian ministry. In 1811, Dr. Henry Ware, who had been appointed Hollis Professor in 1805, began a course of exercises with resident students in theology; in 1817, the first public exercises of such students were held; and in 1819 the Faculty of Divinity was formally organized, and the School became distinct, although not divided, from the College. In 1882, by the requirement that every candidate for a degree should already have received an A.B. degree or its equivalent (a phrase which has always been very strictly interpreted), the School became the first graduate professional school.

The School Non-sectarian

In 1815, the Corporation appealed to the friends of the College for contributions to increase the means of theological instruction. The subscribers to this fund formed a "Society for promoting Theological Education in Harvard University," to which was intrusted the principal management of the School, subject, however, to the control of the Corporation and Overseers. In 1830 the Divinity School passed under the direct and exclusive control of the University. Although the members of the Society were Unitarians, they laid down the principle, and incorporated it into the constitution of the School,

that "no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians shall be required either of the instructors or students." Thus from the first the Divinity School was formally committed to the principle of non-sectarianism, but for many years it was practically identified with Unitarian Congregationalism; its professors were of that denomination and, as a rule, no other churches welcomed its graduates. When in 1878–79 President Eliot appealed for an increase in the endowments of the School, it was with the express declaration that the government of the University proposed to emphasize and make practically effective the non-sectarian principle, and the School is now thoroughly committed to this ideal of theological education. Its present Faculty consists of three Trinitarian and four Unitarian Congregationalists, and one Baptist, and during the past thirty years its students have entered the ministry of seventeen different denominations. All of its courses of instruction except those of a purely technical character, like Homiletics, are open to members of the College and the Graduate Schools, and its students, in turn, resort to courses offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. This means that intellectually the Divinity School recognizes the same presuppositions and adopts the same methods that prevail in the University at large. This is the feature of the School which especially commends it to students interested in "the serious, impartial and unbiassed investigation of Christian truth."

The Divinity School has adopted the elective system, offering over forty courses of instruction, not all of which, however, are given in any one year. Fourteen courses are required for the degree of S.T.B. The only restriction upon free election is that a candidate for a degree must not have wholly neglected any one of the departments of instruction. In addition to the courses offered by members of the Divinity Faculty, students have access to all except laboratory courses given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, of which two, if approved by the Divinity Faculty, may be counted towards the degree of S.T.B. All other privileges of the University are freely open to students of the Divinity School.

Courses of Instruction

Besides this relation to the University, students have an additional advantage in the nearness of the School to a large city

whose social conditions and philanthropic organizations afford opportunities for sociological training and research. Under the leadership of Professor Peabody of the Divinity Faculty, the Department of Social Ethics has become of exceptional importance and the new Social Museum offers unequalled facilities for the comparative study of social problems.

Students who are especially interested in the History of Religions will find here an unusually large number of courses, comprising not only those offered by the Divinity Faculty, but also others in various ethnic religions conducted by members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology, and the Semitic Museum under the care of Professor Lyon of the Divinity Faculty are rich in material of value to serious students in this field.

Expenses and Scholarships

The expenses of students in the Divinity School are about equal to those of students in other Cambridge departments of the University. The School has a dormitory of its own with a very attractive common room. The average rent of rooms in Divinity Hall is about sixty dollars a year. The Faculty is able to offer needy students of ability and promise scholarships ranging from $200 to $300 a year, the amount being determined by the student's academic record.

Although the academic year of the School coincides with that of the University, and students are strongly urged to begin work in October, it is possible for those who cannot enter at that time to join the School at the beginning of the second half-year, in February, and pursue courses counting for a degree.

The Faculty of the Divinity School has maintained since 1899 a Summer School of Theology designed to provide an opportunity for clergymen and students of theology to meet for the study of subjects of theological interest and to inform themselves concerning the tendencies and results of modern theological scholarship. Although admission to the School is not restricted, about eighty per cent. of the students are ordained ministers, and ninety per cent. are holders of a Bachelor's or a Doctor's degree.

Inquiries in regard to the School should be addressed to the Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, Divinity Library, Cambridge, Mass.

The Andover Theological Seminary has removed to Cambridge and become affiliated with Harvard University. In accordance with the agreement entered into by the governing bodies of the two institutions, all courses in Andover Seminary are open, without extra charge, to students of the Harvard Divinity School paying the full fee and, with the approval of the Faculty, may be counted towards the Harvard degree of S.T.B.

LAW SCHOOL

The Harvard Law School was established in 1817 and is the oldest of the existing law schools in the country. It has attained its present position among law schools by the high professional standing of its graduates and by the invention and introduction of a stimulating method of legal instruction, the so-called Langdell or Harvard Case System, which has since been widely adopted, and of which Sir Frederick Pollock, Regius Professor of Law in Oxford University, has said, "I do feel sure it is the best way if not the only way to learn law."

History and Buildings

The Law School with its library was housed in what was called "Second College House" from 1817 until its removal to Dane Hall in 1832. In 1845 Dane Hall was enlarged and the addition became the main part of the building, containing the library on the first floor, and the lecture room on the second. In 1883 the School and library were removed from Dane to Austin Hall. Austin Hall, a brownstone building, and a good example of Richardson's architecture, was expected to meet all demands for fifty years. Within twenty-five years, however, by the growth of the library and the increase in the number of students, it became overcrowded. A new building has just been erected by the Law School, much larger than Austin Hall, in a stately style of architecture, and named, in affectionate remembrance, after Dean Langdell. The Law School now occupies both buildings, Austin Hall and Langdell Hall; and the two adjacent dormitories, Hastings Hall and Gannett House, are given over to law students so far as their needs require.

Starting as a somewhat loose system of lectures, the instruction gradually became more definitely organized, but for the first fifty years the work of the student was not tested by formal examinations. At first the degree was based in large measure on residence and attendance on the lectures of the school, and even this require-

ment was but loosely enforced. Formal examinations for the degree were introduced in 1871. From that time examinations of increased severity have been required in all courses and have served as a basis for conferring the degree.

Since 1877 a three years' course has been prescribed for the degree. In 1877 a special examination was required of all candidates for admission as regular students who were not college graduates. In 1896 the rule was formally adopted that only graduates of approved colleges and persons qualified to enter the Senior Class of Harvard College would be admitted as regular students. Three years later, in 1899, this requirement for admission was still further increased, so that only graduates of approved colleges, Harvard College included, could secure admission as regular students. Even with this high requirement, rigidly enforced, over seven hundred students registered in the School in the autumn of 1907.

Requirements for Admission and the Degree

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws is now granted to holders of an academic bachelor's degree after a residence of three years and the passing of examinations in the entire course. The programme of study includes, in the first year, Contracts and Property, Torts, Agency, Civil Procedure at Common Law, and Criminal Law and Procedure; in the second year, Bills and Notes, Evidence, Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, Property, Sales, Trusts, Admiralty, Bankruptcy, Carriers, Damages, Persons; and in the third year, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Corporations, Insurance, Partnership, Property, Suretyship and Mortgage, Jurisdiction and Procedure in Equity, and Quasi-Contracts.

The most epoch-marking event, not merely in the history of the Harvard Law School, but in legal instruction in the country at large, was the appointment, in 1870, of Christopher C. Langdell as Dean of the School. Before his administration eminent jurists had taught the students by lectures supplemented by the study of legal treatises. The lecture and recitation methods were not thought inadequate; in fact, they were the only methods employed anywhere, and are the methods still employed in some though in a steadily decreasing number of schools. Professor Langdell, though bred under this system, saw that, while it might give in easily accessible form such principles of law and practice as could be specifically formulated, it did not

The Case System

give training and therefore facility in the actual methods of the best legal practice. A practising lawyer presents his case with citation of other cases, and his final authority and test of law lie largely in court decisions. Professor Langdell introduced first into his own courses, from whence it spread to those of the other teachers, a system of instruction whereby the student was trained to use as original authorities the published decisions of courts. He collected from the reports cases adapted to show the development of a legal doctrine, set his young men preparing five or six cases a day, and then at the following lecture, by statement, discussion, and criticism in the class-room, forced the students to extricate for themselves from these original sources the legal principles that their fathers took second hand. For two decades the success of this eminently reasonable innovation was not generally admitted. Under this severe form of instruction the attendance in the School did not gain greatly in numbers, notwithstanding the natural resort to the School of increasing numbers of Harvard graduates. But by 1890 the young lawyers trained at Harvard in the early seventies had made their mark in their profession. It was found that the Harvard-bred lawyer was in his practice sound and eminently successful. Time had proved the efficiency of the new system. The attendance in the Law School began to increase rapidly, and the Harvard Case System spread throughout the law schools of the country, and has been adopted in whole or in part by most.

The Law Library

With such a system of instruction the library becomes a most important feature of the School. As Professor Langdell said of the library in his second annual report, "Everything else will admit of a substitute, or may be dispensed with; but without the Library the School would lose its most important characteristics, and indeed its identity." And in a later report Professor Langdell wrote, "The work done in the Library is what the scientific men call original investigation. The Library is to us what a laboratory is to the chemist or the physicist, and what a museum is to the naturalist." At the beginning of the School a small appropriation was made for the purchase of a law library, and to this nucleus many important additions were made from time to time, some of which were unique. Thus Charles Sumner speaks of Mr. Livermore's "splendid donation"

and of a "valuable presentation of Mr. Joseph Story and other distinguished friends of the legal profession," and Quincy in his history, published in 1840, refers to Mr. Livermore's gift of books as "probably not exceeded, and perhaps not equaled, by any other collection of the same size in America, if it be in Europe." Many other gifts have come to the library and it has been added to by purchase, particularly since 1870. In many most important respects it is unique. The Law Library, which Professor Dicey of Oxford has pronounced "the most perfect collection of legal records in the English speaking world," now numbers over 105,000 volumes.

Law Clubs

Law clubs give the students experience in the forms of legal practice. They are in the main permanent organizations. Each law club elects eight members from the incoming class, and on these members devolves the greater part of the active duties of the club for the year. The clubs meet weekly. Before each meeting some member of the second-year class or some member of the Faculty is asked to preside as Chief Justice. Whoever is so chosen proposes a supposititious case involving a disputed point of law for argument before the meeting. Counsel are appointed from the first-year members of the club; the other members act as Associate Justices. Several days in advance of the hearing the counsel submit their briefs to the Justices for examination. At the meeting the case is formally argued by counsel, and oral decisions are given *seriatim* by the Justices *in banc*. These clubs are most useful auxiliaries to the regular work of the School, requiring their members to prepare and argue each week cases illustrating the most difficult problems under discussion in the lecture rooms. Several have been in existence for many years, and include in their list of former members jurists of national reputation.

National Character of the School

The intercollegiate and national character of the Law School is shown by the following statistics: Of the 716 students enrolled in the School this year 60 per cent. are graduates of colleges other than Harvard, 121 institutions being represented. Over 58 per cent. of the students now in the School are from outside of New England. About 60 per cent. of the graduates are practising law outside of New England.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE Medical School, the oldest of Harvard's professional schools, was founded in 1781, mainly through the efforts of John Warren, a brilliant young army surgeon of the Revolution. The School, at first located in Cambridge, was a territorial as well as an organic part of Harvard College. At that time Cambridge, although but three miles distant in a straight line, was a two hours' journey by land, separated by the river and a deep bay of marsh land. The School was thus remote from hospital and clinical facilities. In those days the value of hospitals as teaching centres was less appreciated than at present and young men received their bedside training as assistants of general practitioners. Gradually, however, the need of being near the larger clinical facilities in Boston made a change of location expedient and in 1810 the School was moved to Boston. In 1816 it was moved again, this time to a new building, the first erected especially for it. In 1847, it was moved to a building next the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1883 to another new building, so large as to be criticised for its ambitious dimensions, and justified only on the ground that it was "to be the home of medicine for generations." Less than a single generation had elapsed, however, before the rapid increase in the number of students and improved methods of instruction demanded still more enlarged quarters. Of the five marble buildings, which together now house the Medical School, each is as large as the building from which the School moved, the building which less than twenty-five years before was thought to be on an extravagant scale. The five new buildings connected by covered passageways entirely close three sides of a large court which on the fourth side looks down the Avenue Louis Pasteur to the Fenway, the main artery of the Metropolitan Park System of Boston.

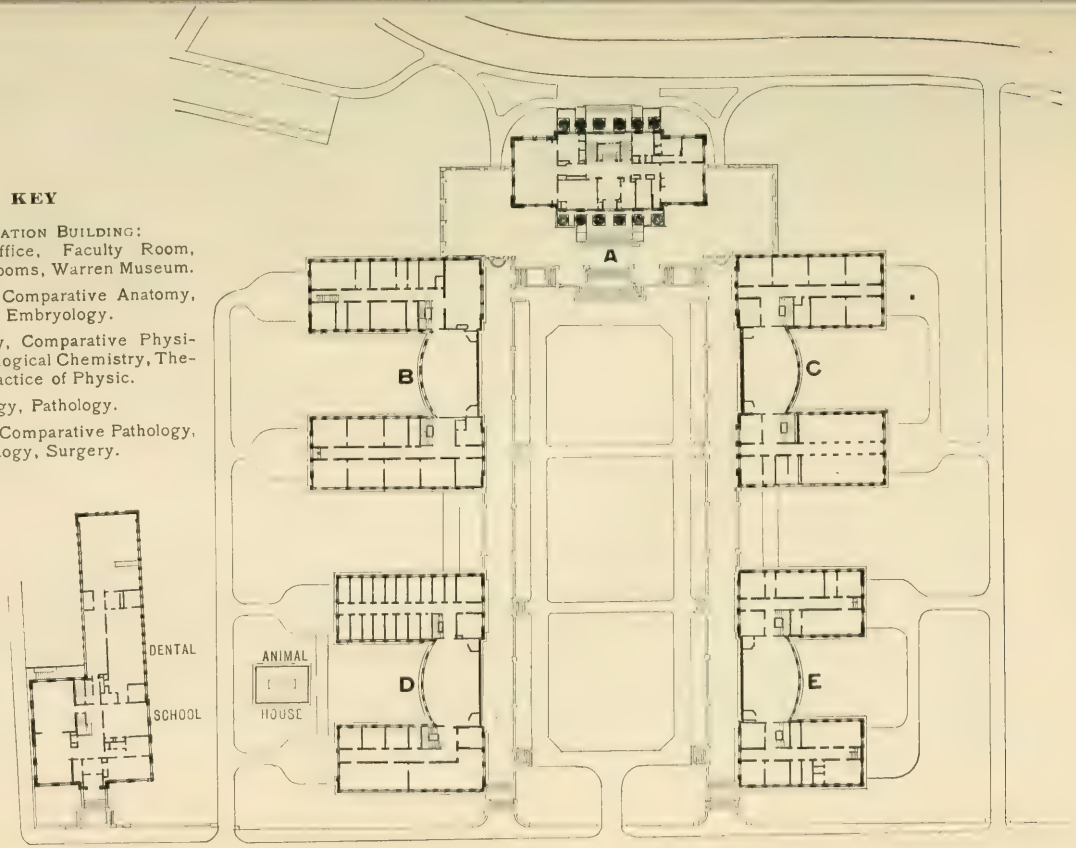
Buildings of the Medical School

This stately group of buildings, a notable addition to the architecture of the City of Boston, is the result of prolonged study, and combines many features which render the buildings particularly

well adapted to their intended uses. Each building, with the exception of the administration building, is in the form of two wings connected by a central section, a plan which furnishes almost ideal illumination for laboratory work. The general arrangement of each building permits of future increase in floor space by the extension of the wings without any change in the façade of the buildings as seen from the central court. The unit system of rooms has been adopted, a unit to consist of a window and half a pier on each side. These units form single research rooms, but as the only walls of the building which are permanent are the outside walls and those along the corridors, the arrangement of rooms can be changed to suit the needs of succeeding years. In the central section of each building is a large amphitheatre, easy of access to students and instructors working in either wing. The laboratories have been furnished and equipped with special reference to the comfort of students and facility for work. Near each laboratory is a library containing the books and journals most closely related to its especial interests.

Museum and Laboratories

Building A, at the end of the quadrangle, contains the administrative offices and lecture rooms, while across the whole of the third floor stretches the Warren Anatomical Museum, amply lighted by sky-lights and side windows. This collection, begun by John Warren in 1799, is a most valuable teaching collection, and is well endowed for maintenance and increase. The buildings on the sides of the quadrangle are used by the several departments and are grouped as follows: B, anatomy, comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology; C, physiology, comparative physiology, biological chemistry, and theory and practice of physic; D, pathology, bacteriology, neuropathology, and surgical pathology; E, hygiene, pharmacology, comparative pathology, and surgery. In buildings B, C, and D are large combined departmental libraries, and in building E four small departmental libraries. The five buildings, three the gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, one the gift of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, and one the gift of Mr. David Sears, were erected at a cost of about three million dollars. To these buildings other friends of Medical Science and of Harvard contributed liberally. At the same time a million dollars was given for endowment by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY: MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Equally important with its laboratories are the hospitals with which a medical school is associated, and in this the Harvard Medical School is peculiarly fortunate. Shortly after the removal of the Medical School to Boston, in 1810, the Massachusetts General Hospital was founded under the auspices of teachers in the School. For nearly one hundred years it has continued under these auspices, its history closely associated with the history of Harvard. The famous Boston City Hospital, also, has ever been in cordial and intimate relations with the School and is a most valuable ally. Besides these general hospitals, the Children's Hospital, the Long Island Hospital, the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Boston Lying-in Hospital, the Carney Hospital, the Good Samaritan Hospital, the Free Hospital for Women, the Infants' Hospital, the Boston Insane Hospital, the Danvers Insane Hospital, and the Boston Dispensary are closely related through their staffs, and devote their clinics largely to the Harvard Medical School. So intimate is this connection between the hospitals and the School, and so valuable to each, that the Good Samaritan Hospital has already moved to be near the Medical School, while the Children's and the Infants' Hospitals have secured land which was a part of that originally purchased by the School, and are planning to build and move in the near future. Still another portion of the School land has been secured by the trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, a magnificently endowed institution, which is to be built immediately, and will contribute, as far as it can consistently with its hospital functions, to the furthering of medical education. The Laboratory for Research in Nutrition, of the Carnegie Institution, is also on land which originally was part of the Medical School tract. Of the original twenty-seven acres secured by the University when the change of site was contemplated, all but the eleven acres needed by the School have thus been taken. When complete, these six institutions will form a group unique in service to medical science both in magnitude and character.

Clinical Facilities of the School

A detailed statement of the clinical facilities of the hospitals is shown in the following table: —

Statistics of Boston Hospitals

	No. of Beds.	No. of medical cases treated annually.	No. of surgical cases treated annually.*	Out-patient Department number of visits annually by patients.	No. of autopsies annually.
Mass. General Hospital	303	2,021	3,496	107,063	204
Boston City Hospital	1,157	6,586	6,995	163,927	244
Carney Hospital	200	591	1,840	53,414	13
Long Island Hospital	300	3,147	....	6,069	69
Children's Hospital	100	464	1,011	27,010	21
Infants' Hospital	24	194	52	13,166	10
Boston Lying-in Hospital	52	....	765	2,067	....
Boston Dispensary	....	....	....	107,855	....
Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	160	....	3,169	78,493	4
McLean Hosp. for Insane	220	373	....	....	....
Boston Insane Hospital	773	1,162	...	....	....
Danvers Insane Hospital	1,374	1,866	....	....	104
Free Hospital for Women	54	....	388	13,115	3
	4,717	16,404	17,716	572,179	672

* With surgical cases are grouped ophthalmic, gynaecologic, obstetric, and orthopedic cases.

Lectures, clinics or demonstrations are held in all of these hospitals. In them every student has the opportunity, individually and in small sections, of making a daily study of ambulatory and bed patients under the supervision of competent instructors. There is abundant clinical material for all, and each student sees in his clinical courses a large variety of diseased conditions, many of them so often, that he graduates with a considerable experience based on personal observation. He sees close at hand many operations. At the Lying-in Hospital and in the homes of patients he gains a practical experience in obstetrics.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston City Hospital, Boston Dispensary and the Carney Hospital, there are in addition to medical and surgical services, departments of orthopedics, dermatology, laryngology, ophthalmology, neurology and gynaecology. Among the special features of some of these hospitals may be enumerated the very extensive equipment of the departments of mechanotherapy (Zander apparatus), and hydrotherapy at the

Massachusetts General Hospital; the Social Service Department of the same institution; the South Department of the City Hospital, with its many cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever; and the Relief Stations of the City Hospital with their very extensive accident services. Ample opportunity for the study of tuberculosis is furnished by the Municipal Consumptives' Hospital,—the out-patient department and sanatorium day-camp of which are completed and in operation, while its large hospital for advanced cases is soon to be opened. The House of the Good Samaritan and the Long Island Hospital have many cases of advanced tuberculosis for study, as well as many cases of other chronic diseases.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital large well equipped pathological and clinical laboratories are maintained. These are under the direction of members of the Pathological Department of the Medical School, and in them excellent opportunity for study and research is furnished.

Hospital Appointments

There are more than eighty appointments annually of internes in the various hospitals, and nearly as many more of assistants in the out-patient departments. Appointments are for terms of one to two years according to the service chosen. With this large number of hospital appointments open each year it is possible for every graduate to secure an interneship in a hospital. These appointments are all made on the basis of a competitive examination.

Courses for the Degree and Requirements for Admission

Degrees were first granted by the School in 1788. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred until 1810, when the degree was changed to Doctor of Medicine. From the first the degree was based on a two-year course at the School, two years of study with a practising physician or surgeon, and examinations. The course was changed from a two to a three-year course in 1871. In 1880 a four-year course was introduced parallel to the three-year course. This course was strongly recommended by the School and was required in order to receive the degree *cum laude*. In 1894 the three-year course was abandoned and four years were required for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Before 1901 admission was either by examination or by holding a bachelor's degree with evidence of having pursued certain required subjects. Since 1901 a bachelor's degree in arts, literature, philosophy or science has been

required for admission to the School, and in addition certain training in inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, and elementary organic chemistry. When the Medical School was first founded it attempted nothing but the education of men to become physicians. It now offers both instruction for practitioners and advanced instruction in the science of medicine.

Programme of Study

The programme of study in the Medical School is so arranged that the first three years are devoted to prescribed work and the fourth year is entirely elective. The first half of the first year is devoted to Anatomy and Histology, and the second half to Physiology and Biological Chemistry. The first half of the second year is devoted to Pathology and Bacteriology, and the remainder of the second year to Hygiene, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Physic, and to Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in preparation for the clinical work of the third and fourth years.

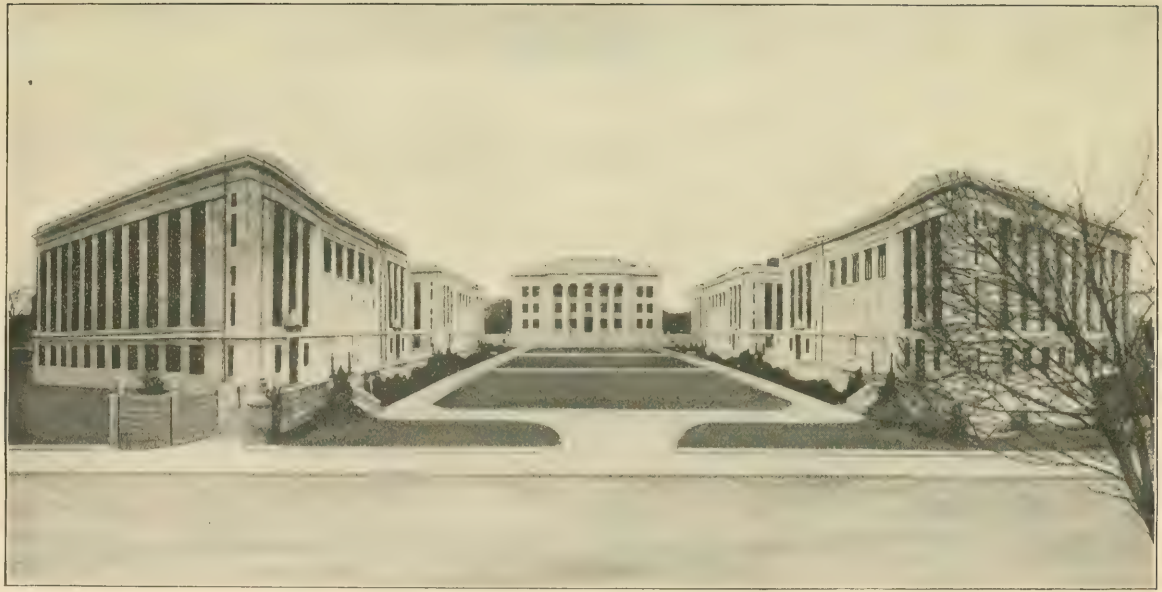
In the third year the following studies are pursued: Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine, Pediatrics, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Syphilis, Neurology, Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Genito-urinary Surgery, Legal Medicine, and Municipal Sanitation.

The programme of the fourth year is composed entirely of elective courses, in the choice of which the student is guided by his wishes to become a general practitioner or specialist in some line of medicine or surgery. The electives of the fourth year are given as half-courses. A half-course may occupy the entire day for one month, the so-called all-day plan; or the forenoons or afternoons for two months, the so-called half-day plan.

The departments of Neuropathology, Clinical Medicine, Pediatrics, Surgery, and Obstetrics offer electives on the all-day plan.

The departments of Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Bacteriology, Clinical Surgical Pathology, Genito-urinary Surgery, Orthopedics, Surgical Pathology, Gynaecology, Dermatology, Neurology and Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology offer electives on the half-day plan.

The departments of Physiology, Comparative Physiology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology, Pathology, Hygiene, and Theory and Practice of Physic offer electives on both plans.



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

The particular features of this course of study are the intensive or concentration system of study and the fourth-year electives. For a large part of the first three years a student concentrates his energies on only a few subjects at a time. As an example, anatomy occupies the forenoons of four months, and histology and embryology the corresponding afternoons. With this method no time is lost in changing mind and body at frequent intervals from one subject to another, and continuity of thought is easily maintained. In the fourth year great freedom of choice is allowed. Each course occupies one month, and a student may select both his subjects and the number of months in each. Throughout the course the teaching is essentially practical. The student is taught to observe for himself, to deduce his facts, and to correlate his observations, whether they be made in the laboratory or in the clinic, on animal or man, with the dead or the living. Lecture and recitation are relied upon to supplement, not to replace, the student's individual observations. The instruction staff is so large that much of the work is done in sections of three to nine students, under the direct supervision of an instructor. Training in methods is an essential of this mode of instruction. Medicine is taught as a biologic science, and methods of individual observation are insisted upon equally in the laboratory and in the clinic.

Graduate Department

In addition to the regular course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the School maintains a Graduate Department. In almost all of the departments of the Medical School there are opportunities offered to qualified men to carry on investigation in medical subjects. A man who has a reasonable problem which he desires to work out is gladly welcomed and given every assistance in the laboratories and clinics. Men desirous of training in methods of investigation will be received and their work supervised. There are also numerous courses open only to holders of the M.D. degree, which are in the main attended by doctors established in the practice of their profession who wish to pursue further some special line of work, or to become familiar with the more recent developments in medicine or surgery. The students in this department are from all parts of the country, the 82 students in attendance last year being graduates of 32 different medical schools.

The Medical School maintains a Summer School also, which is open only to holders of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or to advanced students in some medical school. The majority of students in the Summer School, like all the students in the Graduate School, are already holders of the doctor's degree. Last year, out of 135 students, 76 were doctors, representing 47 medical schools.

Summer School

In addition to the library in the main building and the several departmental libraries, the students in the Medical School have access to the Boston Medical Library, which is situated on the Fenway, not far from the Medical School. This library is large, well selected, and particularly rich in periodicals, past and current.

There are 22 scholarships in the School, aggregating $4,500. These scholarships are chiefly assigned to students after their first year of residence. Besides these scholarships there are three fellowships of $225 each, and six teaching fellowships of $500 each.

In the Administration Building there is a student's reading and meeting room, where students may comfortably spend the time between hours of work. A number of student societies, organized for various purposes, add a social touch to the life of the medical student. At the Medical School or at the Medical Library numerous medical meetings are held during the year, at which the student may hear the more recent problems of medicine authoritatively discussed, while in some of the student societies the students themselves actively participate in similar discussions.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Within the last academic year the Dental School has become more closely affiliated with the Medical School, and has begun the construction of a new building for laboratory and clinical work, next the Medical School Buildings, on the corner of Wigglesworth Street and Longwood Avenue. This building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next session and will furnish the Dental School with a satisfactory equipment for all phases of dental instruction. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the Harvard Dental School, Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Dental School

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Foundation of the School

During the first two years of President Eliot's administration (1869–71) the number of elective courses was almost doubled, and there gathered in the University a small body of resident graduate students attracted by this opportunity for advanced study. In 1872 the Corporation and Overseers of the University voted to establish the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for "candidates otherwise properly qualified who after taking the Bachelor's Degree shall have pursued at Harvard University for two years a course of liberal study approved by the Academic Council," the degree of Doctor of Science on three years of study, and the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science based on at least one year of approved graduate study; and examinations were instituted for all four degrees. The following year three Doctors' degrees were conferred. From that time forward the Graduate Department grew rapidly in the number of courses of instruction offered and in the number of students. In the current academic year there are 400 students, of whom 75 per cent. took their first degree elsewhere, 143 colleges and universities being represented.

Departments of Instruction

The School is under the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, under which are also the College and the Graduate Schools of Business Administration and of Applied Science. The Divisions of this Faculty, in all of which graduate work may be done, are as follows: Semitic Languages and History; Ancient Languages (Indic Philology, Greek, and Latin); Modern Languages (English, Germanic, Romance, Celtic, Slavic Languages and Literatures, Comparative Philology and Comparative Literature); History and Political Science (History, Government, and Political Economy); Philosophy (including Social Ethics); Education; Fine Arts (History

and Principles of the Fine Arts, and Architecture, including Landscape Architecture); Music; Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Engineering; Forestry; Biology (Botany and Zoölogy); Geology (including Geography, Mineralogy, and Petrography); Mining and Metallurgy; and Anthropology.

It is obviously impossible, within the limits of a small pamphlet, to give a detailed description of a school having such diverse activities. But it is possible to give a general conception by exhibiting, through the work of some one department, opportunities which may be fairly regarded as characteristic of other departments, and of the School as a whole. On this plan will be here sketched the general organization of the School; the opportunities which the graduate student has of near approach to his instructor; the facilities for research; the libraries, laboratories, and museums; and the social life of the students.

Admission and Degree

The School is open to the graduate of any college or university in good standing. The administration of the School, however, regards admission to the School and candidacy for a degree as quite separate problems. Admission to the School depends on the general quality of the previous undergraduate programme. Admission to candidacy depends on this and also on the preparation in the special field in which the degree is sought. The Master's degree is based on a year of advanced study, approved by a Division and the Administrative Board, in a single field or in related fields, completed with distinction. It sometimes happens that a student of excellent general preparation wishes to pursue in the Graduate School a subject in which he has not specialized as an undergraduate. In this case he may not be prepared to enter immediately on courses sufficiently advanced to secure for him a Master's degree in one year. The Doctor's degree, on the other hand, is never given primarily on work done in regular courses, but, being a certificate of scholarly quality and attainment, and of ability in productive research, is based only in part on work done in courses, and more especially on examinations before the Division as a whole — usually oral — and on scholarly contributions in the form of theses or published papers. The minimum requirement is two years of graduate study, one of which must be passed in Cambridge. A longer time is ordinarily taken.

The School had its origin in the elective system, which was early developed at Harvard, and still finds there its great strength.

Courses of Instruction

There are under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences 551 courses, of which 305 are whole courses, each of which is designed to occupy from a fifth to a quarter of the student's time for the entire year, and 246 half-courses. The courses in each department are divided into three groups, called respectively, "Primarily for Undergraduates," "For Graduates and Undergraduates," and "Primarily for Graduates." In the first group there are 113 courses, in the middle group 228 courses, and in the third 210 courses.

Of almost prime interest to a student looking forward to graduate instruction is the opportunity for intimate association with advanced workers and for personal relations with his instructors. Opportunities of this nature exist in all departments; they may be illustrated by the Department of the Classics.

In this Department there are 7 professors, 4 assistant professors, and 4 instructors. The number of courses in the Department of

Relations of Instructors and Students

the Classics is 47, of which 14 are in the first group, 13 in the second, and 20 in the third. In the first group of courses (which do not concern graduate students because designed primarily for undergraduates) the average number in a class is 30; in the middle group, for graduates and undergraduates, the average is 24; while in the upper group, primarily for graduates, the average is 7. The average number of students in the middle group is large because of a single course which is taken mainly by undergraduate students. With that course left out of account the average number of students per course in the middle group is 14. The graduate student is thus throughout practically all of his work in small classes and in close contact with his instructors. But it is in the Seminary, in the Classical Conference, and in the Classical Club that the more intimate personal relations are established.

The Seminary is listed as one of the regular courses given by the Department, and is required of every candidate for the Doctor's degree. It meets twice a week, dividing its time equally between work in Latin and in Greek, one professor from each Department being in charge of the work on alternate days. The main work of the Seminary is interpretation and text criticism. No student

is admitted to the Seminary without having attended what is called a Proseminary, a preparatory half-course, in which instruction is given on the principles of text criticism, with illustrations from various classical authors. In the Seminary proper the year is devoted to the reading and minute discussion of one author in Latin and one in Greek, conducted by members of the Seminary in turn, each of whom is also required to write a dissertation on some phase of the work.

The Classical Conference meets once a month; and all professors, instructors, and graduate students in the Department are expected to attend. At each meeting three papers are presented, occupying ten minutes each, and each paper is followed by a discussion. Usually two of the papers are by members of the teaching staff and one by a graduate student, although the proportion may be reversed. These papers present the results of some original investigation. The Conference, like the Seminary, is in charge of one of the professors of the Division acting as President, who explains in a few words the subject of the paper to be presented, controls the length of the paper and guides the subsequent discussion.

The Classical Club is a student organization with student officers. The Secretary is a man of experience in graduate work, and of at least second-year standing in the School, and is in charge of the arrangements for the meetings. There are in general two kinds of meetings: one in which an instructor makes an address, and one in which students make and discuss translations from some author chosen for the year. At these meetings instructors are often in attendance, though not with the regularity with which they are present at the Conference. The meetings of the Classical Club are largely social and are held in the evening in the living room of Conant Hall, the graduate dormitory. After the regular meeting of the Club, refreshments are served. The event of the year, in the Club life, is the annual dinner at some hotel in Boston, a dinner attended by most of the teaching staff of the Department.

Equivalent organizations exist in the other departments. In the Division of Modern Languages there are 16 professors, 7 assistant professors, and 24 instructors; there are 123 courses of instruction, of which 35 are in the first group, 35 in the middle group, with an average membership of 34, and 53 in the upper

group, with an average membership of 7. A Modern Language Conference unites the different linguistic and literary interests of the Division, and there are several clubs varying in organization and operation — Deutscher Verein, Cercle Français, Sociedad Española, and the Italian Club.

Library

The most important material equipment from the standpoint of a graduate student in Arts and Sciences is, of course, the University Library. The Harvard Library, with its branches, has not far from 800,000 bound volumes, and in this country is exceeded only by the Congressional Library and two public libraries. It has the merit of including few unnecessary duplicates and few works of ephemeral interest. It is primarily a place for study and research, and only secondarily for general reading. Besides the central library in Gore Hall, the Law, Divinity, and Medical Libraries are at the Schools, and in addition there are some twenty-eight special reference libraries for the use of the various departments. Some of these reference libraries are the centre of activity in the buildings devoted to their respective departments, for example, the Philosophical Library, or that of Social Ethics, or of Architecture; others are in the various laboratories, and, although not the centre of activity, are nevertheless easily accessible to investigators; others, in being separated from the main collection, are intended for the use of students in advanced courses, and afford the quiet and retirement of a private library. Other special libraries are designed for the use of students in large elementary classes, and relieve the administration of the main collection. The Library is administered in the most liberal manner in all its departments, and its books are made as accessible as possible, especially to graduate students engaged in research. To investigators admission to the shelves is freely given.

The College Library, in Gore Hall, contains about 480,000 volumes, 330,000 pamphlets, and 25,000 sheets of maps. It has many unique collections on special subjects. The nature of the Library may be illustrated by its service to one Division, — the one which is perhaps more dependent on the resources of a library than any other, — the Division of History and Political Science. The Library is rich in materials for the study of history and economics, especially in regard to America, England, Germany, France,

Modern Italy, the Slavic countries, the Ottoman Empire, the Crusades, North Africa, China, and the Dutch East Indies. In addition to the ordinary authorities and periodical literature relating to these countries, it contains such collections as the Publications for the Record Commission, the Rolls Series and Calendars, the Documents Inédits, and the Monumenta Germaniae Historica. It is especially rich in early Americana, Colonial Records, Papers of State Constitutional Conventions, Revolutionary Tracts, and Publications of Historical Societies; it possesses a nearly complete set of United States Documents, the English official publications relating to America, the Sparks Collection and other collections of manuscripts, and an extensive collection of early maps, especially of America in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and of Europe in the eighteenth century. The Hohenzollern Collection of German History, one of the largest of its kind in the world, has as its nucleus the library of the late Konrad von Maurer of Munich; it comprises about 15,000 volumes, and contains an almost complete set of the local historical periodicals of Germany, and the "Urkundenbücher." The collection on French history is almost as large. The Ottoman Collection, which also ranks among the very first of its kind, centres about the library of the late Count Riant, which was given to the College in 1899. The special collection of the Crusades is from the same source.

The Library also contains a complete set of the British Parliamentary Papers since 1830, an almost complete set of the stenographic reports of the meetings of the Reichstag and the various local legislative assemblies of Germany, and a set of the recent proceedings of the Douma. Of the Library's collections on subjects not strictly historical, but closely related to history, that on Folk-Lore deserves particular mention. The resources for the student of history are greatly increased by libraries in the vicinity. The Boston Public Library is the second in size in the United States, and in history, which is here being taken as an example, is particularly strong in Americana. The Boston Athenaeum has a notable collection of Washingtoniana; it is also strong in international law and receives regularly the British Blue books, the French Yellow books, the German White books, and other foreign official publications of the kind. The Massachusetts State Library is especially strong in foreign law, and the Library of the

Massachusetts Historical Society is rich in local history. The John Carter Brown Library of Brown University in Providence possesses a splendid collection of early Americana, is generous with its facilities, and so near as to be easily accessible to students engaged in research.

Laboratories

The laboratory of the Division of Physics may be taken as fairly typical of the many laboratories under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It is a four-story building, 60 by 200 feet. The main walls and the partition walls are of solid brick with brick surfaces for the interior walls of the rooms. The more elementary courses of instruction and the advanced research courses are separated. At the east end of the building is a lecture room with a seating capacity of three hundred; a large laboratory 60 by 60 feet, and cabinets for apparatus. The west end of the building is free from iron in its construction and in many ways specially adapted to research work — pier tables on the ground and second floors, with foundations independent of the rest of the building, an interior tower 80 feet high, the foundation separate from the building and protected from winds by the surrounding building, and the constant-temperature room at some depth underground in the centre of this tower. In the basement under the eastern wing is a power and small dynamo room, a machine shop, a room for glass blowing, and a carpenter's shop. These rooms are in charge of two mechanicians, a glass blower, and a carpenter, all experts in their respective lines. By the growth of the research activities of the laboratory the cabinets of apparatus have been crowded into smaller and smaller space. This has been done with regret as they contain a number of interesting historical pieces, gathered during the past one hundred and fifty years. The laboratory has an endowment of over $140,000, in three separate funds. The income of this endowment, together with an appropriation from the general University funds and what is received from laboratory fees, gives the laboratory an income for maintenance of over $11,500 annually, aside from the salaries of the teaching staff. By far the larger part of this income is expended on research. Besides the general fellowships and scholarships in which the Division shares, there are four special fellowships at the disposal of the Division for graduate students engaged in research, and a post-doctorate fellowship for research.

Museums

Of the several museums in the University, — the Fogg Art Museum, the Germanic Museum, the Semitic Museum, and others, — by far the largest is the University Museum. In it are combined the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Botanical Museum (except the Gray Herbarium, which is housed separately), the Mineralogical Museum, the Geological Museum, and the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. As a whole and in many of its component parts it ranks with the great government museums of Europe and America. It had its start in the collections which Louis Agassiz began privately even before he came to Harvard in 1847. These collections were transferred to the College in 1852, and continued to grow under Professor Agassiz's enthusiastic administration. After they had been inadequately housed for many years, Professor Agassiz, in 1857, sketched a general plan closely approximating the present University Museum, and two years later the foundations of the north wing — the part now designated as the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy — were laid. It is interesting that at this early date, when museums of any sort were few and small, Louis Agassiz's conception so nearly anticipated the present structure, which has a floor area of over seven acres, and includes within its walls the museums of all the departments of Natural History, their exhibition rooms, research rooms, laboratories, libraries and lecture-rooms, — a great teaching museum. It is as an educational institution that the Museum is of special importance.

The zoölogical collections in the Museum, open to the public, are in five parts. Just within the main entrance is a synoptic room, no longer a unique feature in museum arrangement, in which is a small collection containing representatives of the several groups of animals. On the floors above the main exhibits are arranged on two different bases. In one part both living and fossil animals are grouped according to their systematic relations to one another; in the other the faunistic regions of the earth and sea each have their characteristic living animals brought together, separate rooms being devoted to each of the following regions: the North American, the Europeo-Siberian, the Indo-Asiatic, the African, the Australian, the South American, the Atlantic and the Pacific. Other rooms are devoted to collections illustrating various biological conditions

of interest and importance, such as the nesting habits of birds, albinism, dimorphism, and the effects of breeding experiments. Finally on the first floor adjacent to the synoptic collection are separate rooms devoted to the exhibition of fossils of the palaeozoic, mesozoic, and caenozoic ages. This public exhibit occupies the greater part of three floors of the north wing and the adjoining rooms of the central section. The working collections, for purposes of research and record, are much larger than those open to the public. They are exceptionally extensive in fishes, both recent and fossil, and in invertebrates, including fossil crinoids, trilobites, and cephalopods. The Entomological collection is especially noteworthy, both because of its size and its richness in types. It is very rich in Neuroptera, Diptera, and Coleoptera. These storage rooms are so arranged as to make them convenient for specialists working on the various collections.

The library, which contains more than 44,000 volumes on zoölogy and geology, is accessible to advanced students and investigators.

That portion of the Botanical section of the Museum which is open to the public includes an interesting exhibit illustrating economic botany, and an extensive series of models of living plants. In the basement of this part of the Museum is stored a large collection of fossil plants. In the same section are also located the extensive collections in cryptogamic botany, algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, and hepatics. But the Gray Herbarium, which is rich in type specimens of species and varieties, in standard and rare phaenogamic *exsiccati*, and in the possession of the greater part of the specimens which were critically studied by Asa Gray in his preparation of the "Synoptical Flora of North America," is at the Botanic Garden, some three quarters of a mile from the University Museum. Additional facilities for botanical work are afforded by the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain.

The Mineralogical Museum occupies the south central section of the Museum. The two upper floors contain the public exhibits, comprising about ten thousand specimens arranged to illustrate systematic mineralogy and the physical properties of minerals and crystals and their occurrence. The storage collection of minerals and rocks is exceedingly large.

The Geological Department, with exhibition rooms connecting with the Mineralogical section, occupies the southwest part of the Museum. In this section are included the geographical and meteorological laboratories with rooms for physiography and climatology.

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology occupies the south wing of the Museum. This valuable collection, whose start is due to the persistence and industry of Jeffries Wyman, is antedated only by the Smithsonian Institution, and is one of the few large museums on the subject in this country.

In all the sections of the University Museum, the lecture rooms, laboratories and libraries of the corresponding departments are conveniently located in proximity to the collections, and are open freely to students and investigators.

Social Life

The social life of the students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has been especially pleasant since Conant Hall, one of the best appointed of the University dormitories, has been reserved for their exclusive use. The Graduate Club, after twenty years of independent activity, has combined with the Conant Hall Association, for the holding of joint meetings in the living room of the Hall. These evening meetings, held every two weeks, are addressed by eminent scholars; they also provide an opportunity for agreeable social intercourse.

Inquiries in regard to the School should be addressed to the Secretary of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University Hall, Cambridge.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

In March, 1908, the Governing Boards of the University established a Graduate School of Business Administration, "the ordinary requirement for admission to which shall be the possession of a bachelor's degree, and for graduation a course of study covering two years." They have thereby practically completed the organization of professional education in Harvard University, since, like the other Harvard professional schools, the new School is to rest as a graduate department on the basis of a broad and liberal education. Furthermore, by undertaking to give specialized instruction leading up to a business career, they have recognized in the amplest manner the claim of modern business to be regarded as a profession, equally with the applied sciences, medicine, law, or divinity.

The School offers preparation for those branches of business in which a professional training may now suitably be given, such as transportation, banking, insurance, accounting and auditing. The two years of graduate study, based upon the preliminary college course, comprise a series of new courses in general subjects, commercial law, economic resources, industrial organization, and principles of accounting, followed by the more specialized courses leading directly to the business for which the student is fitting. While efficient training for business is the service to the community which Harvard chiefly designs in the foundation of the School, the instruction given provides also, in certain directions, for those who aim to enter the Government service.

While the needs of certain specialized lines of business are kept prominently in view, the student planning for other activities in commerce or manufacturing is not neglected. In addition to the more general courses already indicated, especial attention will be given to the development of the work in business

organization and system. Instruction in this branch, particularly in the second year, may be readily adapted to meet individual requirements. The courses in the School may, furthermore, be supplemented, where advisable, by a wide range of electives in the other departments of the University.

Unlike the other professions, with their well-established University instruction and tried methods, Business, as a department of University training, has still, to a large extent, to invent its appropriate means of instruction and to form its own traditions. From the mass of accumulating business experience, a science must be quarried. Not only must the fundamental principles guiding conservative business be elucidated, but the art of applying those principles in the various fields of enterprise must be taught in a scientific spirit. To this end there is introduced in the School, wherever practicable, a "problem method" of instruction. The method of instruction, seeking to meet individual needs, will facilitate that closer personal relation between teacher and student, so essential to the best work of both. Students will be brought into touch not only with the professional spirit characteristic of the graduate schools but with business men and, so far as possible, with actual business conditions.

The School, as at present organized, is primarily designed for those aiming to fit themselves for the ultimate attainment of posts of responsibility and leadership in the business world. This does not mean that there is any expectation of turning out captains of industry ready-made. The graduates of the School must be prepared to commence at the bottom of the ladder, and, though trained men, to accept such positions as are open to the untrained beginner. But it is confidently believed that, given the indispensable business ability,— which cannot be taught, — the professional training of the School, united with the broader outlook on business affairs which it should impart, will make probable a more rapid advancement.

A pamphlet containing a description of the courses may be obtained on application. Inquiries concerning the School should be addressed to the Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, 17 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

History

In 1847 the Corporation and Overseers announced the intention of giving graduate instruction in applied science. The following year, in recognition of a generous gift from the Honorable Abbott Lawrence, the School thus established was called the Lawrence Scientific School. At first the students in the School were all holders of a bachelor's degree or men of maturity. In the course of time, however, the character of the students in the School changed and it became an undergraduate technical school of the usual type. In the winter of 1905–06 it became evident that the very generous bequest of Mr. Gordon McKay, amounting to about five million dollars, would ultimately become available for the work in applied science in the University. In March, 1906, the Graduate School of Applied Science was established, and in November, 1907, the Lawrence Scientific School was closed to the further admission of students. Hereafter a student coming to Harvard University for work in applied science either will come equipped with a bachelor's degree and enter directly the Graduate School of Applied Science, or he will enter Harvard College, there to pursue work in mathematics, pure science, modern languages, and a certain amount of introductory work, such as drawing, descriptive geometry, surveying, and even more technical subjects, and work in history, government, economics, and those subjects which to a professional man are part of a liberal education. On graduation he will be qualified to enter the Graduate School of Applied Science as a candidate for a professional degree.

General Statement

The Graduate School of Applied Science offers courses leading to professional degrees in the following subjects: Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, Applied Biology, and Applied Geology. Admission to the School is open to holders of the bach-

elor's degree from any college or scientific school in good standing. In order to be recommended for the degree a student must have completed his work with high credit, and must have satisfied the department in which he is working in regard to his professional attainments. It is evident that students coming from other institutions will have a very varied preparation, and probably this will be true also in large measure of students who have graduated from Harvard College under the elective system. In order to afford some opportunity for them to bring their work into line and to advance themselves as far as possible toward their professional work, the Division of Engineering maintains a Summer Camp in which instruction is offered in those subjects in which their preparation is most likely to be deficient. Similarly the Division of Fine Arts maintains in the Summer School in Cambridge courses useful in preparation for work in Architecture and Landscape Architecture. Pamphlets describing the courses of instruction offered by the several Departments of the School will be mailed on application to the Secretary, University Hall, Cambridge.

The Division of Engineering

The Division of Engineering offers courses of study leading to the degrees of Master in Civil Engineering, Master in Mechanical Engineering, and Master in Electrical Engineering. Its library and laboratories are located in Pierce Hall. Broadly classified there are five, — the Hydraulic Laboratory, the Laboratory for Testing Materials, the Heat Engine Laboratories, the Electrical Laboratories, and the Laboratory for General Problems in Applied Mechanics. In addition to these there are a number of smaller laboratories and research rooms for the use of professors and graduate students engaged on special problems.

The Work Shop courses are given during the summer at the Cambridge Manual Training School, where students have practical work in the blacksmith shop, the pattern shop, and the machine shop. The University does not provide such instruction in termtime, although requiring that its graduate students in certain lines of engineering shall have received such instruction.

All the instruction in surveying (including railroad and geodetic surveying) and a repetition of the instruction in some other subjects are given in the Summer at the Harvard Engineering Camp. This is situated on the slope of Red Hill on the eastern shore of

Squam Lake, New Hampshire, about five miles from Lake Winnepesaukee, and in the foothills of the White Mountains. The property consists of about seven hundred acres, owned by the University, so varied in topography and character as to offer suitable practice ground for all kinds of surveying problems. It has about two miles of shore line, includes both hill and level land, and is in part open and in part heavily wooded. There are several large buildings on the tract especially adapted for administration and instruction. The draughting rooms are airy and open, and are provided with good lights for evening work. The students and instructors live in tents pitched on the shore of the lake, and meals are served on the large covered piazza. The food is simple, wholesome, and as varied as is consistent with the low charges made. Residence in the Camp is required of all students. The social life of the members is agreeable. The students work and live practically out-of-doors; and the Camp duties, although rigorous, are performed under conditions favorable to health and increased vigor. The work is continuous from seven in the morning throughout the day, for a period of eleven weeks. The course in Plane Surveying lasts six weeks; in Railroad Surveying, five weeks; and in Geodetic Surveying, three weeks. A special course in Plane Surveying, intended for men who have had only the mathematics required for admission to the College, is to be given in the Summer of 1909. This course will last nine weeks. Only two courses may be taken in one summer. The work of the Camp has been extended to include a limited number of other courses, notably in elementary mechanics, statics and kinematics, and resistance of materials, which, regularly given at Cambridge, are repeated in the summer.

Engineering Camp

The Camp is open not only to members of Harvard University, but to students from other colleges and scientific schools, and to any qualified man who desires to study practical surveying. It offers an excellent opportunity for young men to advance themselves in preparation for their more strictly technical work, if they are proposing to enter the Graduate School for work in engineering, mining, landscape architecture, or forestry. The courses given are on subjects which students entering the Graduate School are supposed to have anticipated.

For a special pamphlet, descriptive of the courses given at the Camp, or for other information, address Professor H. J. Hughes, 114 Pierce Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

The Division of Mining and Metallurgy

The Division of Mining and Metallurgy offers courses leading to the degree of Mining Engineer and Metallurgical Engineer. Its instruction is centred in the Rotch Building, which contains, besides the instructors' rooms, a lecture room, a library, a reading room, exhibition and storage rooms, and the following Laboratories:

The Laboratory of Metallurgical Chemistry contains forty-eight desks, each with its own hood and sink, and the usual accessories. At the end of the room are tables for large or general apparatus, such as combustion furnaces, reductors, calorimeters, etc. The equipment of the Laboratory is designed for general metallurgical analysis, which demands much hood space, facilities for rapid evaporation and filtration, and good ventilation and light. The Ore-Dressing Laboratory, extending the height of the building, is provided with modern machines of full size for the crushing, amalgamation, and concentration of ores. It contains a rock-breaker, a five-stamp battery, rolls, jigs and concentrating tanks of various kinds. In this room are also experimental plants for cyaniding and chlorination. The Assay Laboratory is equipped with nine two-muffle soft coal furnaces, a crucible furnace, a power sample grinder, and all the apparatus necessary for assaying. The Metallurgical Laboratory contains blast, reverberatory, gas, and electric furnaces with accessories for the treatment of iron and steel, such as melting, annealing, hardening, tempering, case hardening, malleabilizing, etc., and for the melting and making of alloys, and the apparatus necessary for the treatment and testing of the products. All heat work, the measurement of high temperatures, and the preparation of samples for analysis and of metallic specimens for optical investigation are carried on in this room. The Laboratory of Metallography is equipped for the microscopic examination of metals and other opaque objects and all the necessary facilities for photomicrography.

A large amount of work is required during the vacations. A knowledge of surveying is presupposed of graduate students in mining. Unless anticipated elsewhere this can be secured best

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: LAND AT SQUAM LAKE, N. H., FOR WORK IN SURVEYING, ROAD AND RAILROAD ENGINEERING, ETC., THE SUMMER ENGINEERING CAMP, 500 ACRES

at the summer Engineering Camp at Squam Lake. In the summer vacation a class, under the guidance of an instructor, visits some mining district, and spends from eight to ten hours a day in observing the working of mines, underground, and on the surface. In past years the principal districts of Colorado and Utah, of Lake Superior, the Adirondacks, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Southern States have been visited. Arrangements have just been completed whereby the Division of Mining will hereafter have the use, during the summer months, of the upper levels of a copper mine in Orange County, Vermont. The work there will last eight weeks, the class being divided into four squads which will perform in rotation the practical work of surveying, stoking, drifting, and stoping. The squads engaged on the last three roles will be in charge of practical miners. The students will drill holes, blast, clean up, timber, lay track, and perform all the operations of actual mining.

Summer Work in Mining

The Department of Architecture offers courses leading to the degree of Master in Architecture. In Robinson Hall the Department has one of the best equipped buildings in the College Yard. The front entrance of the building opens into a Hall of Casts two stories in height, in which are full sized casts of important pieces of architecture. These include the order of the Temple of Theseus and of one corner of the Temple of Niké Apteros at Athens, the orders of the Mausoleum at Halikarnassus and of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, the entablature of the Temple of Concord in Rome, a large part of the arch of Trajan in Beneventum, several important Roman and Renaissance doorways, the balcony and window of the Cancelleria palace in Rome, besides statues, vases, cornices, and other smaller objects. The collections include also a remarkably fine series of casts from Greek architectural detail, made for the Department in Athens, and including several casts from objects not hitherto reproduced; and an interesting series of original fragments, chiefly marble, of Greek, Roman, and Italian Renaissance detail.

Department of Architecture

On the first floor are two lecture rooms, of which the smaller is surrounded with blackboards for blackboard drill, and the larger has on its walls a valuable collection of oriental embroideries, tex-

tiles, and prints, and paintings and drawings of artistic significance. On the same floor is a room for free-hand drawing, containing casts mainly of mediæval architecture, and having on its walls oil and water-color paintings of architectural subjects, and original architectural drawings by such masters as J. M. W. Turner, Samuel Prout, J. D. Harding, David Cox, and S. J. Cotman. There are also on this floor a smaller drawing room with casts, mainly of Greek, Roman and Renaissance art, and a collection of pottery and bronze ware as examples of design and color. In another room there is an exhibition of building materials, and models illustrating construction.

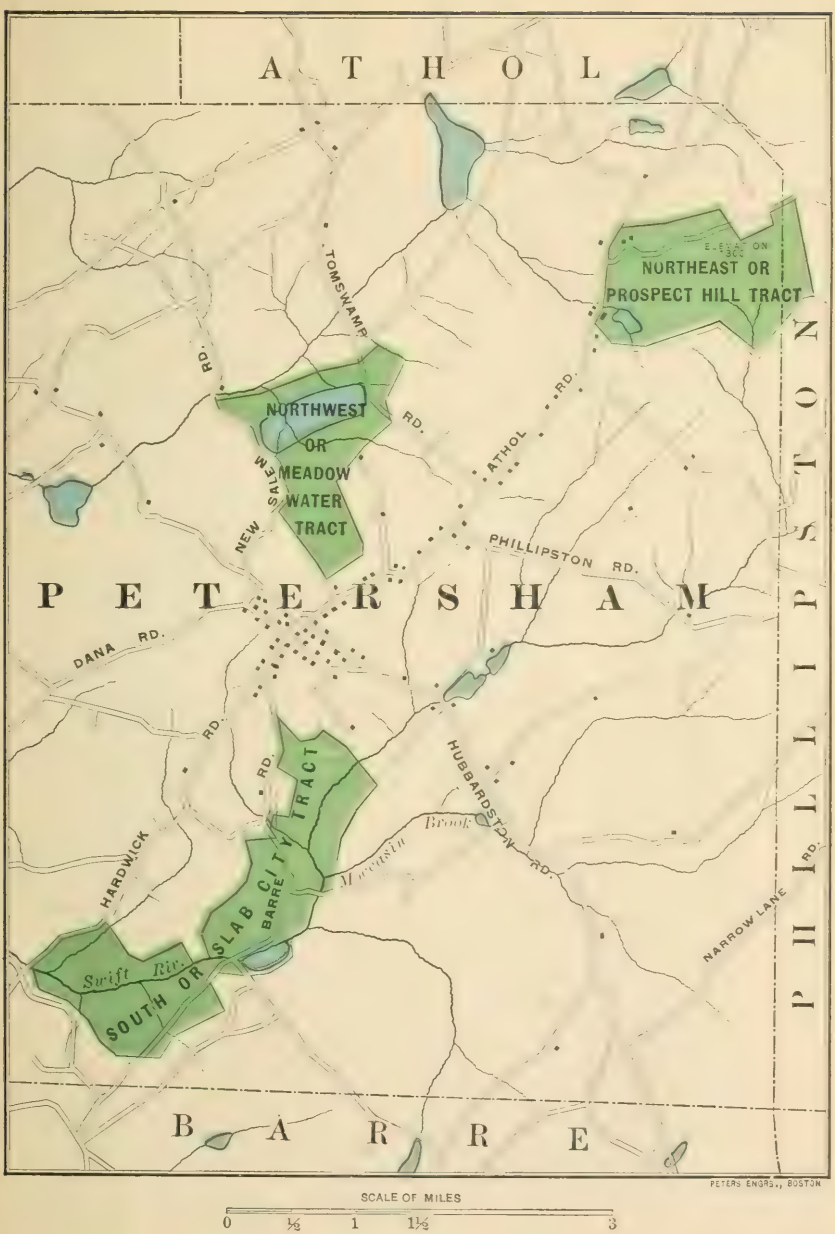
On the second floor is the main drawing room, extending the length of the building and of approximately half its breadth. Opposite one end of the drawing room is a smaller drawing room; opposite the other end is the library.

The basement contains rooms for clay modelling, for photographing, for unpacking and for mounting, and for storage.

In addition to the collections of the Department, those of the Fine Arts Department in the Fogg Art Museum of the University, of German work in the Germanic Museum, and of Assyrian, Persian, and Roman work in the Semitic Museum, are available and are freely open to students.

The library of the Department is intended essentially as a reference library, and contains, besides a collection of over 11,000 photographs, all the works referred to in the courses on architectural history, and in the lectures on the theory of design; but most of the books have been chosen with regard to the work of the drawing room, and especially to facilitate the practical work in design. The plates of many of the volumes have been taken from their bindings and mounted on separate cards like photographs, and are conveniently catalogued and arranged in cases. Large tables are provided for the convenient examination of the books and photographs, and for tracing. The library now contains 1,191 bound volumes, besides 243 portfolios containing mounted plates.

The University Library at Gore Hall contains a collection of books on Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and the other Fine Arts, numbering over 12,000 volumes.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY: HARVARD FOREST, PETERSHAM, MASS., 2,000 ACRES

Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architecture is treated as an art of design closely related in many ways to Architecture, but involving many independent problems. Direct instruction in landscape design, which forms the main body of the course, is given in Robinson Hall. This is necessarily based on a knowledge of topographical surveying, botany, geology, horticulture, arboriculture, and forestry. The equipment of the University for instruction in these subjects is exceptional, including the Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, the University Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Harvard Forest at Petersham. The Department makes considerable use of many notable examples of Landscape Architecture in and near Boston. Many private estates are open through the courtesy of their owners to the students of the Department; and some of the more advanced problems are based on topographical maps of portions of the Metropolitan Park System.

Division of Forestry

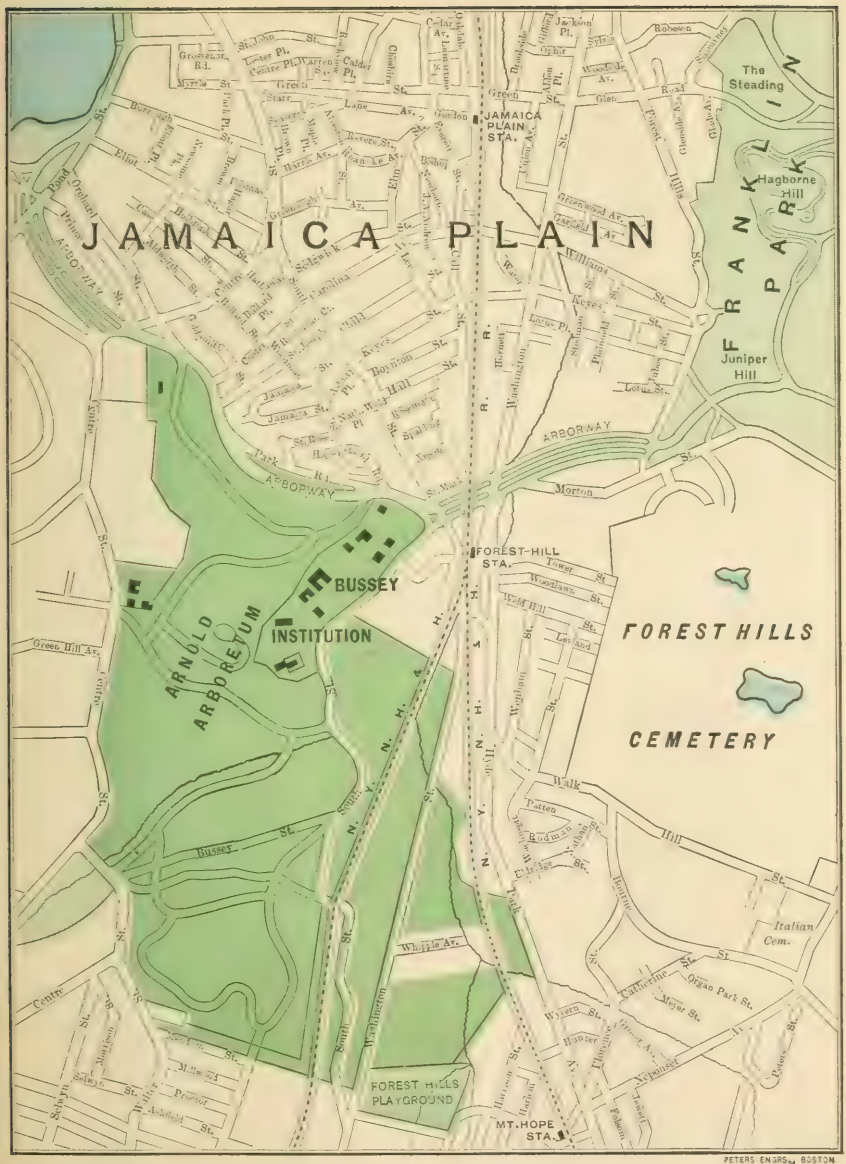
The Division of Forestry offers graduate courses leading to the degree of Master in Forestry. The gift, last Fall, of two thousand acres of unusually fine forest lands in the neighborhood of Petersham, eighty-five miles west of Cambridge, will result in a reorganization of the work of the Division of Forestry. It is probable that each of the two years of which the graduate course is composed will be divided hereafter into three terms. Of these the Fall and Spring terms of the first year will be spent in the Forest in the study of silviculture, forest measurement, forest botany, forest protection, and management. The Fall term of the second year will be spent at Petersham. January will be spent on some large commercial tract in the study of lumbering, mill work, land-ownership, and forest management. The Spring term of the second year will be spent in part at Petersham, in part on some large commercial tract, in the preparation of a survey, timber estimate, and valuation, and in the preparation of a map. The greater part of the technical study, involving reading and class-room work, will take place at Cambridge during the winter terms. Important adjuncts to this instruction are the University Museum and the Arnold Arboretum, described elsewhere in this pamphlet.

The Harvard Forest

The Harvard Forest comprises what is probably the best body of timber to be found on an equal area in Massachusetts. There are ten million board feet of merchantable lumber at present standing on the tract, nine-tenths of it white pine. This fine stand, however, occupies only about half the total area, the rest of which is covered by various types of hard-wood growth, younger crops of pine, and some open ground. The lay of the land, the features of which are a stretch of three miles of the Swift River valley, the basins of two ponds, and the slopes of the well known Prospect Hill, makes the forest cover peculiarly rich and interesting, and some fifteen miles of good wood roads provide access to all parts of the tract. Several buildings afford lodgings both for students and instructors and for the managing force. The greatest advantage, however, from the point of view both of forestry instruction and of practical lumbering, lies in the arrangement of the age-groups or generations of timber. It so happens that stands of various ages, from the small sapling to the mature tree, are almost equally represented on separate areas. This, taken with the ready accessibility and saleability of the timber, constitutes a unique opportunity for the successful practice of forestry. An approach to a continuous yield can be secured without cutting more than a small proportion of the whole area in any one year, and little by little the forest can be so organized as to offer an increasingly valuable demonstration of practical and scientific management.

Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoölogy, and Geology

The Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Zoölogy, and Geology offer courses leading to the degree of Master of Science with designation of field. The work leading to these degrees is not closely prescribed, but includes courses in both pure and applied science. The work in each of these departments may be directed in any one of several channels, the particular direction being shown largely by the special research work pursued in the second year. In the Department of Zoölogy, for example, a student will be recommended for the degree of Master of Science in Zoölogy who, having completed the necessary preparation, has devoted not less than two years to advanced Zoölogy, and has given evidence of high attainment in his studies. At least half of the work of each year



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HARVARD UNIVERSITY: BUSSEY INSTITUTION AND ARNOLD ARBORETUM, 394 ACRES

must be devoted to research in applied zoölogy in the courses known as Zoölogy 20. Should such a subject as heredity be chosen, the research work would include a study of the Mendelian laws, and of the varied problems involved in their application. The equipment of the University is not such as to enable it to undertake the more practical processes of breeding domestic animals, but on the other hand its facilities are excellent for the investigation of those scientific problems which are involved in all animal breeding, which are fundamental to it, and the understanding of which, still rare, is of the greatest practical value.

The Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum are a highly valuable part of the equipment of the University in biology. They are both located on an estate of three hundred and ninety-four acres within the city limits of Boston. Of this two hundred and twenty acres are devoted to an arboretum, liberally endowed by James Arnold, which is a great museum of trees and shrubs suited to the climate of Massachusetts, and devoted to experiments in arboriculture, forestry, and dendrology. The living collections are supplemented by an herbarium, a museum, and a library, in a building near the entrance to the estate from the city parkway. The remainder of the land belonging to the University is devoted to instruction and investigation in agriculture and horticulture, for which an endowment was left by Benjamin Bussey, with particular reference to heredity and economic entomology. The Bussey Institution is thus the laboratory of certain branches of applied biology. Its teaching and research staff is a part of the Division of Biology in the University, and its students are students in the Graduate School. Beside the main building, which is used for laboratories, and the greenhouse, there are on this part of the property farm buildings and the state laboratory for the preparation of antitoxine serum.

Inquiries in regard to the School should be addressed to the Secretary of the Graduate School of Applied Science, 16 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

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